Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

47 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 188 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th September..	Margha*	8258	
22nd	Merkara*	8235	
27th	Malta	6084	

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
14th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947	To China
29th	Plassy ..	7846	To Australia
27th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10080	To Australia.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.		
11th Sept. ..	Linga ..		Karachi direct 8 p.m.
11th	Pundua ..		E and S Africa 1 p.m.
25th	Taroba ..		Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4734	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Fotomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3254	8th Sept.	19th Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	12th Sept.	Japan.
Kasado-Maru	N Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	..
Indo-Maru	S. Aral	9th Sept.	17th Sept.	..
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	..

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,729	3	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	6

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£2,850,000
With Power to increase to ...	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 320 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
110, Hornby Road.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 9,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. KIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 367.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAFETY RAZOR.
SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only. "Gillet" blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen (Postage extra), direct from the importers.
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES.
325, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 8,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	IKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms
"Is ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please app'y to
RAB & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jethia & Co.), (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
fail to try the "Railway" Hotel
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India.
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!
Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."
INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank
35, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1485.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES
When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.
We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
36, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large. British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BURROWS AND WELCME Pattern all glass, 1 C.C. Hypodermic Syringe in three parts with four needles, in nickel case. Post free Rs. 2-8. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post-free. PITALE & Co., Manufacturers and Commission Agents, 250, Princess Street, Next to Police Station, Bombay 2. 4469

'TIS a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Half a dozen more students to join a new batch for Higher Accountancy Degrees, Examination, to be started from Saturday, the 13th instant, Time 8—9 a.m. Apply BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASSES, Gowalia Tank Road. 4549

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced LEDGER CLERKS also TYPISTS. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 4580

WANTED—An experienced First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for our Wardha Gin Press Factory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply HIRALAL RAMGOPAL, Wardha. 4387

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN for a high class Wine and Provision Stores, one knowing accounts preferred. Apply sharp personally. CARLTON STORES, New Queen's Road, Chaupaty. 4552

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS, Gujarathi-knowing Typists and Accounts-knowing Typists for Africa. Pay Rs. 120/ and 85/ with allowances. Also Boilermakers, Engine Drivers, Signallers, Overseers, and Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply personally to MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 4532

WANTED—An L.C.E., as OVERSEER Bansda State, with pay Rs. 80 per month and with prospects to rise gradually up to the rank of State Engineer (Rs. 250). Preference will be given to good physic and references, if any. Apply with copy of photo within 30th September, 1919. N. N. AMBEGAOKER, Dewan, Bansda State. 4556

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at the Head Office, at Calcutta a COMPETENT PARSI to take charge of a Limited Company, well versed in Companies' Acts, Transfer of Shares, Keeping of Accounts and Correspondence and who can take charge of and conduct a big office pertaining to the Company's business. The Company has got several branches in India, Burma and Ceylon. Good salary. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4451

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing correspondence and account. State pay and qualification. Apply Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4558

WANTED—A CANVASSER for an Auction Company. Men with influence with merchants and experienced in this line should apply to Box No. 98, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4553

WANTED—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER, also to work as Cashier for Import-Export Firm. Apply stating age and salary required to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4572

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT in big establishment to an experienced and able RETOUCHER, having good certificates. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4559

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG PATRIOT desires to read English or Gujrati newspapers before country lover. Two or more hours morning or evening suitable. Please write soon to Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4483

AN educated Parsee gentleman long resident in Burma and conversant with the market wishes to correspond with firms willing to appoint as agent for the sale of any article, reference given. Write Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED.

WANTED.—A small OFFICE ROOM in the vicinity of Old Share Bazar. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4453

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE 600 to 650 H. P. and BOILER 30 by 7½ 180 lbs. steam pressure, brand new or second-hand. Apply Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4527

WANTED—AGENCIES for Sind Baluchistan at Karachi of Life, Fire, Marine, Mills, Exports, Imports, Foreign and Indian Manufactures. Good business guaranteed. Apply BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COMPANY, House No. 482/484, Sheikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay. 4534

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted an active or sleeping partner with two lakhs of rupees for enlarging a well paying concern. Sound investment. Apply sharp to Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4512

FOR SALE.

GOODWILL of a going indent office FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 90, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4514.

FOR SALE—One OVERLAND MOTOR CAR in wodking order, 18 H.-P., 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Self-Starter, 75 B Model. Apply to Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4571

HINDOUSTANI-FRANCAISE GRAMMAIRE by R. P. Lawrent MacCarthy can be had from Messrs. FERNS & Co., Byculla Bridge, Bombay. Rs. 1/4, V. P. charges extra. 4447

FOR SALE—RELIABLE MOTOR CAR E. M. F. four cylinder, five seated, running order, recently painted and overhauled. Apply Box No. 101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4564

FOR SALE—6 cylinders, 40 horse-power, SEADLEY DEASEY with Dynamo, one-man-hood, sliding seats, painted dark-red, in excellent condition. Apply to J. MEHTA, c/o China Baug, Girgaum, Bombay. 4555

APPLES finest, English kind; 10 lbs. basket Rs. 4; 6 lbs. Rs. 2-10; Sweet Apples 10 lbs. Rs. 3-12. All charges paid. THE HILL CO., Chamba, Panjab. 4550

FOR SALE—Two-ton four DAIMLER LORRIES, in excellent condition, just like new, ready for immediate delivery. Apply to J. MEHTA, c/o China Baug, Girgaum, Bombay. 4554

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Owner leaving, one DE DION CAR single cylinder, in complete work order with magneto, new tyres and tube and other accessories. Apply personally (Mr. I. J. Sopher) between 8—10 a.m., Pairoz Building, top floor, Apollo Bunder. 4566

FOR SALE—One Diesel ENGINE by Willans and Robinson, coupled to 65 K. W. 440 Volt Alternating Current Generator, complete with Switchboard. Can be inspected in running condition. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4516

THREE VICTORIAS and SIX HORSES, being two Arabs and four Country-breds, complete with harness and sundries, two running as Private and one plying for hire at Bandra. Price Rs. 5,000 or nearest offer for the lot. For inspection and further particulars apply to Mrs. L. NOGAR, 127, Hill Road, Bandra. 4560

COMPARISONS are odious, but it is to your own benefit to see that you do not pay more than you OUGHT to. We stock the Best Stationery and sell at the lowest prices. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

SKETCHING is a pleasing pastime—Provided you have the right materials and instruments. Last week we received a fresh consignment of drawing pencils, crayons, papers, colours, etc. We invite inspection. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington, 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET;

TO LET—A very desirable PROPERTY on Tardeo Road, opposite Adamji Pirbhai Mill, consisting of an upper-storied bungalow and of about 6,000 square yards of vacant land for a factory or for any industrial purpose. For rent, etc., apply to TULSHIDAS MO. PARJI, 14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4557

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAXIMUM OF EXCELLENCE
FOR
MINIMUM OF COST

Will be the entire "MOTTO" under which the Company is being formed by the name of—

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

with

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 and issued Capital of Rs. 35,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application; Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment or previous call.

Some prominent and wealthy gentlemen *having been in the Mill Industry for years* have very willingly joined as *Directors* in this proposed concern.

The unprecedented demand of private applications for shares, will render the promoters unable to keep applications open much longer.

Investors therefore to kindly do not hesitate in securing their needs and thus to save themselves from disappointment as has recently been observed in case of other investments.

Application forms can be obtained from and presented to the Bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., also from the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., with deposit money, or from and to—

New Share Bazaar Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Promoters of abovenamed Mill.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for information that the Fourth Sessions of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September, 1919, at 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, instead of at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

4562

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES TO COME INTO FORCE ON AND FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

NEW RESTAURANT CAR TRAINS.

NO. 27 down and 30 up, third class express trains running between Bombay and Delhi, will be cancelled, and in their place new Restaurant Car trains, carrying all classes of passengers, will run between Bombay and Delhi, to the following timings:

27 DOWN.

		H.	M.
Bombay	Dep.	22	0
Jhansi	Arr.	22	15
	Dep.	22	45
Delhi	Arr.	8	0

30 UP.

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	21	20
Jhansi	Arr.	5	45
	Dep.	6	10
Bombay	Arr.	7	15

Between Jhansi and Lucknow express trains will run to connect with the Bombay-Delhi Restaurant Car Expresses at Jhansi. To these trains will be attached through composite 1st and 2nd class carriages which will run daily between Lucknow and Bombay. The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Jhansi	Dep.	24	0
Cawnpur O. & R.	Arr.	5	40
	Dep.	6	15
Lucknow	Arr.	7	50
		H.	M.
Lucknow	Dep.	21	40
Cawnpore O. & R.	Arr.	23	15
	Dep.	23	50
Jhansi	Arr.	5	20

2. As a consequence of the cancellation of the third class express, a new through service will be inaugurated between Bhusaval and Allahabad with close connections with the passenger services to and from Nagpur at Bhusaval. The timings of the Bhusaval-Allahabad trains will be as follows:—

		H.	M.
Bhusaval	Dep.	18	5
Itarsi	Arr.	2	55
	Dep.	3	45
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10	45
	Dep.	11	15
Allahabad	Arr.	21	40
		H.	M.
Allahabad	Dep.	6	55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18	55
	Dep.	19	20
Itarsi	Arr.	2	50
	Dep.	3	45
Bhusaval	Arr.	14	5

3. The up Punjab Mail Train has been timed to leave Delhi 30 mts. later and to arrive Bombay correspondingly later in order to secure greater punctuality.

4. Passengers should note that there are no restrictions on bookings from Victoria Terminus to stations beyond Delhi and in the Punjab except those imposed by the North Western Railway and other Railways as a consequence of military operations.

5. Other slight alterations have been made in the timings of existing trains, particulars of which may be obtained from the sheet time table exhibited at stations, or on reference to Station Masters, or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4311

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO., will sell by Public Auction "A BAY ARAB RACE HORSE KRUSHAN" on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1919 at 8 a.m. at the Race Course. Any particulars apply to

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
East Street, Poona. 4525

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—

Captain A. LASCELLES.
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.
4336

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 16th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Khordadsal) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th September, 1919. 4551

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST
(Engineer's Office).

ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED.

TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for work, commencing October 1st.

Candidates must have been regularly trained as Civil Engineers and had satisfactory experience of carrying out work in connection with earthwork, road construction, drainage and building construction. Experience in reinforced concrete work is also desirable.

The pay of the appointments is Rs. 350—25—450 with the prospect of promotion by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 provided a certificate of efficiency is obtained on reaching the grade of Rs. 450.

Applications should reach this office not later than noon on the 20th September, 1919.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
4567 Trust Engineer.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
(Engineer's Office).

VACANCIES FOR CLERKS.

SEVEN SHORTHAND TYPISTS, must be thoroughly competent in both Shorthand, typewriting and general correspondence work.

FIVE ACCOUNTS CLERKS, must be thoroughly acquainted with accounts, preference will be given to those having experience of Engineering Accounts.

Initial pay in both cases will be according to the qualifications of the applicant.

Applications should reach this Office by noon on the 20th instant.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
4568 Trust Engineer.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
(Engineer's Office).

VACANCIES FOR OVERSEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited to fill the following posts:—15 SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS or OVERSEERS.

Applicants must have had a regular training in Civil Engineering and general experience on works, preference will be given to those holding recognized Engineering Degrees. All candidates must be efficient in surveying, levelling and estimating.

The pay is graded from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10 and subject to a certificate of efficiency being obtained when the grade of Rs. 150 is reached.

The initial pay will be governed by the qualifications and experience of the candidate in each case.

4 DRAUGHTSMEN on Rs. 60 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 by increments of Rs. 10 per annum with a further prospect of rising to Rs. 130 provided an efficiency certificate is obtained.

The initial pay will be ruled by the qualifications of the candidate in each case.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted to this Office not later than noon on September 20th.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
4569 Trust Engineer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WEEKLY HOMEWARD EXPRESS WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY. (BALLARD PIER).

IN conjunction with the Weekly Homeward Mail Steamer a Weekly Postal Express Train carrying a limited number of First Class Passengers has been arranged leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays, but this is subject to alterations and will be determined by the actual date on which the Steamer sails.

2. The timings over this system will be as under:—

Howrah	Dep.	18	0
Jubbulpore	Arr.	13	36
	Dep.	13	56
Narsinghpur	Dep.	15	30
Gadarvada	Dep.	16	38
Sohagpur	Dep.	18	3
Itarsi	Dep.	19	15
Harda	Dep.	20	35
Khandwa	Dep.	22	33
Bhusaval	Dep.	0	26
Chalisgaon	Dep.	2	33
Manmad	Dep.	4	12
Nasik	Dep.	5	18
Igatpuri	Dep.	6	20
Kasara	Dep.	7	8
Kalyan	Dep.	8	25
Ballard Pier	Arr.	10	0

3. Passengers from stations between Jubbulpore and Bombay, desiring to travel by this train should make application to the Station Master, Jubbulpore, at least 48 hours before the due departure of the train from Jubbulpore. The Station Master, Jubbulpore, will allot seats if available strictly in accordance with priority of application.

4. The luggage of Passengers by this train should be labelled for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5. A Restaurant Car will be provided, throughout the journey.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 8th September, 1919. 4515

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMEAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 554 of 1918.

Re. SHAIKH ABDUL LATIFF, of Coorla, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Coorla, lately dealing in boots and Shoes under the name and style of S. A. Latiff and Brothers and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 4th November, 1919, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Fort, Bombay, the 9th September, 1919.
4572

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

LAND consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon situate at GORUPDEO, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the MARATHA HOSPITAL and fronting Chichpokli Cross Lane (proposed to be converted into a public road by the Municipality) and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 51,000 square yards. SUBJECT to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the terms of lease above referred to can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent on or before the 16th instant.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.
4545

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. HAROON SALEH MAHOMED the immoveable property a description whereof is given below:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims, if any, known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof and that such claims, if any, not made known in writing as hereby required shall be considered to have been waived and given up and the purchaser will proceed in the matter accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1648, New No. 8774, Old Survey No. 2249, and New Survey No. 3709, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2255 and Street No. 648 to 652 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the property of Dr. Abdool Hoosein Tyabkhan on the south by the property of Aladin Badrudin on the east by Parel Road and on the West by gully.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1919.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4542

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULBAI, daughter of Shobharam Bhuramal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, having contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. CHUNILAL BAPABHAI PATEL has contracted to sell the same to my client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 30-32-34, Medows Street, and 17-19 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 722 2/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. A 250 and New Survey No. 353 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4923 and 4924 and Street No. 12 and 13 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the landlord's vacant ground, on or towards the West by the landlord's vacant ground on or towards the North by the passage of the Dart and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchasers' Attorney.
4565

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VASSONJI CANJI, RANSI BHARMAL and RATANSI NENSI, all of Bombay, Jain Inhabitants, the administrators of the estate of Canji Ludha, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client MULJI BHARMAL. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight and six-ninths square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Itola Street, on or towards the South by land formerly leased to Hirjee Ramjee and another but now to Tricum Nathoo, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the land of the said Trustees then unoccupied but now leased to Thacker Jamnadas Nursey and which premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 4564 and Street No. 34-36 and were situate in the then Registration Sub-district of Mandvi and now of Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4570

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA on behalf of himself and on behalf of his minor sons EBRAHIM MAHOMED and ABDULLA MAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. HAJI SULLEIMAN EBRAHIM. It has came to our clients knowledge that the said Mahomed Rahimtulla in contravention of the said contract is trying to negotiate the sale of the same immoveable property to other persons. All whom it may concern are hereby warned against entering into any contract or otherwise dealing with the saidMahomed Rahimtulla or any body else in respect of said property. As the said Mahomed Rahimtulla has failed to carry out his part of the contract our client is filing a suit against him in the matter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage or tenement building thereon situate at Goghari Moholla, outside the Fort in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Municipal C Ward No. 6214 and St. Nos. 151—159, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 876, New No. 8040, Old Survey No. 1659 and New Survey No 951 and which land admeasures about 200 square yards and is bounded on or towards the East by Halalkhore passage, on or towards the west by Ghoghari Moholla aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Khutkhatay and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Usuf Haji Esmail.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys' for the said Mr. Haji Sulleman Ibrahim.

4578

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI LIMJIBHAI BHAJIWALLA, executor of the last Will and Testament of AWABAI LIMJI BHAJIWALLA has contracted with our client Mr. HIRALAL MAGONLAL JAVERI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground with the messuages, tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Ardeshir Dady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 1547 and Street Nos. 2 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140, New No. , Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2/7456 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Heerabai widow and on or towards the South by the Girgaum Back Road and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4561

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAB SYED ZAHURUL HASON KHAN and NAWAB SYED NAJMUL HASON KHAN, of Bombay, and Lucknow Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Pooranmall Gooljee Singhanee the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 352½ square yards or thereabouts together with the building erected and standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Gilder Street (now called) Lamington Road) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being part of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 6984 and which is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2714 (3), Street No. 71 (a), and is bounded on the East by the property formerly and now of Manekji Mancherji Battliwalla, on or towards the West by Gilder Street now known as Lamington Road, on or towards the North formerly partly by Lessor's land leased to Jameejji Diventry and partly by the lessor's land to Ruttonji Bhikaji Karanjwala but now by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla and Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel respectively and on or towards the South by Lessor's land formerly leased to Shivji Kaya but now belonging to Hanuman Ramprasad.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4581

NOTICE.

Re. Estate of Monji Narotamdas, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay a widower .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Monji Narotamdas, who died at Bombay on or about the 30th day of June, 1919, leaving a will dated 21st June, 1919, and appointing Mr. Ranchhordas Dharamdas, Dr. Tribhovandas Chaturbhuj, Mr. Ranchhod Jina, Mr. Liladhar Samaldas and Mr. Makan Ravji as executors thereof are required to send in their claims to Mr. Ranchhordas Dharamdas at Angre's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have then notice.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1919.

D. M. DARU,
Pleader for the Executors.

6, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

4428

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMAL EBRAHIM, ABDUL KARIM EBRAHIM, NOORMAHOMED EBRAHIM and ZULIKHABAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Latiff, have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances, of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, morigage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2174 and Street Nos. 80-82-84, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 402-402-403, New No. 5415, Old Survey Nos. 248-249 and New Survey No. 9254, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property of Kaikhushru Jamasji Karawalla, on or towards the North by the property of Naserwanji Edulji Batliwala and on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhai Byramji Mestry, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4576

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CALLED JIJI HOUSE, SITUATE AT HOME STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir SASSOON J. DAVID BARONET, has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land, situate on the East side of Marzban Road, on the Esplanade, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 861 square yards or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the North by the Ravelin Street, on the East by Plot No. 85 belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the South by Plot No. 82 and 82-A and on the West by Marzban Road, and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, Esplanade, and which said premises and the building thereon, called Jiji House, are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 3486 (2) and (2b) and Street Nos. 5A and 5C, Home Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor, together with all the buildings and premises erected and built thereon.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4574

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FATECHAND RAWALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in, or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, trusts, possession, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The Schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement bungalow, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Poona Civil Lines, in the Deccan in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli in the District of Poona and formerly called or known by the name of the Royal Family Hotel and now by the National Hotel and containing by admeasurement two acres and 1,117 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Mr. Naservanji Maneckji Petit, on or towards the West by the Road leading to Poona Railway Station, on or towards the North by the Southern Maratha Railway Line and on or towards the South by a public road and which said premises are assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 107 and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 89 and the Land Revenue now payable for the said plot is as per the Government Lease, in respect thereof and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4577

NOTICE.

RE. PAVAI ESTATE.

OUR CLIENT Mr. VALABDAS NARONJEE DALAL'S attention has been drawn to the advertisement appearing in the Daily Newspapers of the 9th instant under the signature of Messrs. Bhimji and Co. The Pavai Estate, belongs solely to our said client Mr. VALABDAS NARONJI DALAL and Mr. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND MADHOWJI, the client of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., our client's share in the above estate being twelve annas in the rupee and the share of the said Mr. Amratlal Amarchand Madhowji being four annas in the rupee. Our client having cancelled the Power given to Mr. Khopkar, any act done by the said Mr. Khopkar cannot bind the Pavai Estate. It can only bind Mr. Amratlal Amarchand Madhowji's share in the Pavai Estate.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Valabdas Naronjee Dalal.

4575.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JHAVERBAI, widow of JUGMOHANDAS MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY and proving executrix of his last Will and Testament, has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhoy situate, lying and being at Goregoan, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 50,725 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 118 Pot No. 1, Survey No. 92, Pot Nos. 5 and 6, Survey No. 120, Pot Nos. 7 and 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land belonging to Ratan Trimbukji partly by that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by that of the Khote, on or towards the West partly by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Padeshi and partly by the land belonging to Kavasji, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Khote and on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to Jasa Oomersey and partly by that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi which said premises were formerly in the possession of one Bachubai and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate, lying and being at Goregaon in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 7,239 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 92 Pot No. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east and west by the land belonging to Cawasji, on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to Khote and partly by the public Road and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Bachubai and now in the possession of the Vendor.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Goregoan in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 28,707 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 97 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Cawasji and partly by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi, on or towards the West by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi on or towards the North partly by the public Road and by the Property of Ratanji Trimbakji and partly by that of the Khote and on or towards the south by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi which said premises were formerly in possession of Bachubai and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Khote land the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate at Goregaon in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 36 gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 92, Phalni No. 4 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by Division No. 3 of Survey No. 92 and Survey No. 119, on the South by Survey No. 119, on the west by Survey No. 92 Division Nos. 5 and 7 and on the north by Divisions Nos. 6 and 3 and of Survey No. 92.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Goregaon in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, in the District of Thana, bearing Pot No. 1 of Survey No. 98, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 3¼ gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by Pot No. 3 of Survey No. 97 and on the South by Falni No. 1 of Survey No. 97 on the west by the Survey No. 6 and on the North by the Public Road.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4582

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF 5 LARGE PADOWS IRON RAILS, Crossing Fish Plates, Axes, Hammers, Weighing Scales, Boxes, Tables, Furniture, Iron Tanks, Iron and Galvanized Pipes, large Lot of Brass and Copper Utensils, at Axa Marwa, near Malad Station.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 147 of 1918.

Yemanbai, widow of Ali Md. Haji Vali Mahomed.
vs.
Haji Joosab Haji Valf Mahomed and others.

Under the order made by the High Court in the above Suit on the 4th September, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd Defendants, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at Axa Marwa, Malad, the following 5 Padows implements, tools and articles:—

1 Padow "Hiraparsad" No. 4300, 56 candies.
1 Padow "Golabi" No. 673, 96 candies.
1 Padow "Luxmi" No. 3816, 77 candies.
1 Padow "Sultani" No. 3818, 80 candies.
1 Padow "Sullemani" No. 8753, 70 candies.
Also large lot o firon rails, iron rail crossings, fish plates, axes, hammers, weighing scales, boxes, tables, furniture, iron tanks, iron and galvanized pipes, large lot of brass and copper utensils, etc., etc.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 handsome, strong rubber-tyred conpl. wheeled Shigram, with a handsome strong chestnut Arab Horse, 15 Hands sound and a set of Harness.
2 Race Horses, "Osmani" and "Obri" have won many races.
1 High H. P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater English mako Humber Motor Car, Zenith carboretor in perfect running order.
1 English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels Ralli cart, by "Morgan" with a bay Arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, believed sound and a set of Harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES DHOTEES (CHOWLAS), AND 5 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE DHOTEES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Panachand Fulchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas:—
4 Packages each 200 chowlas Dhotees No. 9, 16 yds.

On account and at the risk of the concerned
5 Packages each 200 pairs superior, fine Dhotees, No. 204, 8/9 yds.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT
4-30, 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A REAL CIRCUS STORY—A TALE OF THE "BIG SHOW" AND OF SOME OF THE PERFORMERS

"THE OLD MAID'S BABY"

IN FIVE ACTS STARRING

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

("Little Mary Sunshine.")

See the thrilling Balloon Ascent and the Tragic Parachute descent in which "Tiny's" parents both lose their lives, leaving the little Circus Waif to the charge of her "Old Maid" Aunt.

THE KIDDIES WILL "EAT" THIS

A REAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

Bring the children to the Matinee.
They will love this picture.

PRIZE SHOW on 11th at 6-30p.m.

The Lalita-Kaladarsha Sangita Nataka Mandali

WILL STAGE

MANAPAMANA

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

ON

Friday the 19th September 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IN AID OF

The Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League.

Public patronage earnestly Solicited

— RATES —

Orchestra (Front)	..	Rs. 5/-
„ (Back)	..	„ 4/-
Dress Circle (Front	..	„ 3/-
„ (Beck)	..	„ 2/-
Ladies Boxes per seat		„ 2/-
First Class (Front)	..	„ 2/8
„ (Back)	..	„ 1/8
Second Class..	..	„ 1/-
Pit	..	As. 8

Seats can be booked at the Elphinstone College between 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., at the Student's Brotherhood, Lamington Road between 5 and 7 p.m., and at Govardhandas Buildings 2, Second Floor near West-End Cinema and at the Victoria Theatre on the evening of the performance.

AMUSEMENTS

Empress THEATRE

EYES FRONT!

Watch for the opening next week

OF

THE EMPRESS

(Bombay's Cinema House de Luxe)

Under the management and ownership of the Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.

A Modern Cinema House.

It is situate in Lamington Road, is designed to meet the demands of the residents of Malabar Hill and Byculla and will present just such an entertainment as is produced by the Excelsior and Empire THEATRES without the necessity of a long journey to the Fort.

Next Week — DON'T Forget.

What Happens

when a sexagenarian father of grown up girls and boys lapses into a deplorable state of dotage and brings in his happy peaceful family

"A NEW MAMMA!"

That is very tersely expressed in the title of a glorious Social Pathe Drama offered to you this week

"THE MORAL SUICIDE"

(7 Reels).

Here is something smart, something AU FAIT, for you!

The magnificent Photoplay has been specially billed for this Parsi New Year Festival Week.

A charming story bristling with freshness and realism, punctuated super-abundantly with Pathos, Tenderness, Adventure, and Tragedy.

Let every Man, Woman and Child, old and young, avail his or herself of this opportunity of a life time.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Charney Road).

The most airy, the best ventilated and the coolest Cinema House in Bombay.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S.T.)

HALF PRICES

ON SATURDAY NEXT

THAIS

A thrilling Love-Drama, starring the world-famed Miss Mary Garden as the IDOL OF ALEXANDRIA.

It is the story of a saint who became a sinner and the sinner who became a saint.

Prepare for the most sensational story of the twentieth centure.

Mind you it is a 6-Reel Drama—not a Serial.

YOUR FAVOURITE SERIAL CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM

presents to-day and during the week the first instalment

THE FASTEST SURPRISE SERIAL

THE SILENT MYSTERY

FEATURING

THE MOST POPULAR STAR

FRANCIS FORD

supported by Mac Gaston and Rosemary Theby Full of Mystery, Romance, Adventure the lure of gold, surprise suspense and sensational feats

THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30

Extra Show daily at 5-15

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED

Special Holiday Feature

THE REED CASE

THE REED CASE

A Superb Detective Drama

Featuring that Adorable Actress

LOUISE LOVELY

A Mystery Tale enlivened with Remarkable Shooting Scenes.

The story of a clever Tec who won fame, fortune and a fair maiden besides by his remarkable ability in tracking down a gang of kidnappers.

PICTORIAL NEWS.

A SCREAMING COMIC.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THIS EVENING PRIZE SHOW AT 5-15

on account of Parsi New Year Holiday.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

The Last Three Episodes of

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

"THE WHITE ROSES"
"CLEARED OF GUILT"
"WU FANG ATONES"

Do Not Miss The Tremendous Finale.

PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Imperial

will have the pleasure of presenting

The Great English Actress

Miss FANNIE WARD

IN

A Japanese Nightingale

An Extra Selected Pathe Photoplay

THE FILM OF THE YEAR

Time:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Wednesday, September 10th at 9-30 p.m

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

Including

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN

GEORGE ROSS

THE DELIGHTFUL SOPRANO

EDYTHE HYLAND.

FULL COMPANY

OF

20 ARTISTES 20

AN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSFUL REVUES.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE

EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

or more popularly known as

IRENE CASTLE

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

In the Romantic Drama of To-day

T IE FIRST LAW'

A PATHE PLAY

A gripping story that lays bare the heart and soul of a woman

by

GILSON WILLETS.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY at the EXCELSIOR AT 6-30 p.m.

Special for Patell

Grand Musical Concert

AT

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

Girgaon, Sandhurst Road,

ON

Wednesday 10th September, at 4 p. m. (S.T.)

The programme in this Concert will consist of singing by Pandit Vishnu Digamber, and other select items of instrumental music by Professors in the Vidyalaya,

Rates of Addmission Rs. 10, 5, 3 & 2.

NO MORE RINGWORM

WILLIAM'S

Ringworm Ointment cures Ringworm in 20 minutes

WILLIAM & CO.

Chemists and Druggists

Opp: Grant Medical College

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Rainfall has decreased in Northern India and increase in the south of the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in the east, of the United Provinces and Mysore and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, west of the United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in the Central Privinces, Malabar, South-east Madras, and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Bhamo one, Myitkyina three, Diburgarh and Dhubri one, Silchar one and half, Charapunji two, Coxs Bazar three Chittagong one and half, Purnea and Darbhanga and Gorakpur a half, Lucknow, Bahraich two, Mussooree three, Cawnpore, Bareilly and Meerut a quarter, Dehra Dun, Jagdalpur one, Chitaldrug three quarters, Bangalore one and half, Tinnevelly a quarter, Salem, Ootacamund, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Further decrease of rainfall in northern India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.808	Inchs.
Temperature of Air	81.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1	,,
Dew Point	75.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.806	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	4.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	,,
Minimum do.	78.1	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind	102	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inchs.
Total fall during month	1.45	,,
Do do year	60.08	,,
Addl fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.04	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m:	Depth on Still. ft	in
	Sept					Sept				
Tues	9	m 10	42	27	9	9	m 4	8	16	6
		10	58a	27	6		4	47a	16	10
Wed	10	m 11	17	28	4	10	m 4	50	16	1
		11	36a	28	4		5	22a	15	11
Thur	11	m 11	53	28	9	11	m 5	31	15	11
							5	56a	15	2
Fri.	12	m 0	18	28	11	12	m 6	12	16	1
		0	36a	28	9		6	31a	14	8
Sat	13	m 1	2	28	0	13	m 6	55	16	7
		1	8a	28	5		7	8a	14	8
Sun	14	m 1	46	25	8	14	m 7	40	17	5
		1	50a	28	9		7	50a	15	0
Mon	15	m 2	35	28	1	15	m 8	29	18	6
		2	35a	26	11		8	41a	15	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 9 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 25m.	Sunset	6h.	48m
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 25m.	,,	6h.	47m
,, 11 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 25m.	,,	6h.	46m
,, 12 (Friday)	,,	6h. 25m.	,,	6h.	45m
,, 13 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,,	6h.	44m
,, 14 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,,	6h.	43m
,, 15 (Monday)	,,	6h. 26m.	,,	6h.	43m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m. p.m
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d	3h.	1-7m a.m
New Moon	24d	10h.	3-9m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th September, 1919, was 29.996 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the southeastern districts where moderate cloud is present and day temperature is in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the western districts and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is generally below normal; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear in Upper Sind and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Ahmedabad; night temperature is below the average at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.12in. of rain Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Raipur where it is overcast. The air is drier than usual in the southwest of the division. Night temperature is below the average at Akola and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average except at Poona and Belgaum. Night temperature is lower than usual in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—A few showers are reported from the east of the United Provinces, Kathiawar, the south of the Central Provinces, Mysore and south Malabar, the only noticeable fall being 1.45in. at Bangalore. Day temperature continues below normal in Rajputana and the United Provinces, but is generally above normal at inland stations in the Peninsula.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th September, 1919.

There has been a large decrease in the area receiving rain, but some falls are again reported from the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the United Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Toungoo, Bhamo three-quarters of an inch; Maymyo one; Lashio, Myitkyina a half; Chittagong three; Burdwan, Dinajpur one; Berhampore, Darjiling one and a half; Jalpaiguri four; Ranchi two; Purnea one and a half; Darbhanga five; Gaya three-quarters; Gorakhpur two; Lucknow four; Bahraich nine; Meerut two; Roorkee three-quarters; Raichur one-quarter; Hanamkonda a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 9th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
SINDH AND GUJ—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (8th)	92.2	77.9	82	..	0	—0.01
Jask	91.5	76.4	84	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	92.1	84.7	77	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.0	79.0	59	..	7.95	+3.29
Rawalpindi	93.1	73.8	69	..	35.44	+15.58
Lahore	96.9	77.9	65	..	16.58	+2.93
Hissar	95.1	75.0	65	..	8.08	—1.96
Ambala	93.6	76.3	86	..	19.98	—1 17
Delhi	89.6	77.6	69	..	13 44	—5.40
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.7	77.3	74	..	28.52	+7.52
Mainpuri	89.2	75.9	85	..	32.15	+1.54
Jhansi	87.1	73.0	77	..	30.79	+21.70
Cawnpore	84.6	76.5	84	0.18	33.33	+5 44
Allahabad	89.4	75.9	76	..	31.54	+1.43
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.9	76.4	67	..	0.20	—1.95
Karachi	83.4	75.4	83	..	3.32	—8.42
Ajmer	94.2	73.9	76	..	11.55	—5.19
Jaipur	89.1	70.6	79	..	21.76	+2.26
Kotah	87.2	74.8	74	..	25.05	+3.26
Mount Abu	70.2	61.9	86	..	87.43	+36.09
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	88.6	74.1	74	..	7.78	+4.68
Dwarka	84.6	76.1	83	..	8.87	—3.28
Veraval	82.0	72.0	92	..	13.45	—3.97
Rajkot	90.1	73.4	73	..	28.97	+6.40
Bhavnagar Para	92.8	71.6	80	0.19	23.14	—6.57
Surat	88.0	74.2	73	..	33.59	—1.32
Ahmedabad	96.6	74.8	57	..	16.26	+1.21
Deesa	88.6	71.8	77	..	43.55	+23.81
Kennuch	95.1	75.2	94	..	32.95	+0.63
Indore	84.7	68.1	88	..	42.31	+17.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	70.7	75	..	71.47	+26.27
Saugor	84.2	68.8	85	..	55.38	+18.99
Hosangabad	86.1	73.6	86	..	60.94	+21.75
Khandwa	87.3	69.3	81	..	22.58	—0.11
Akola	92.4	69.2	69	..	20.95	—2.38
Amraoti	89.8	70.8	69	..	15.70	—3.87
Nagpur	90.2	73.4	66	..	43.60	+5.65
Chanda	90.9	75.0	76	0.12	32.48	—7.96
Raipur	89.1	70.1	86	..	53.25	+14.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	77.2	91	0.04	59.96	—1.15
Ratnagiri	85.5	74.1	76	..	81.29	—5.56
Marmugoa	84.0	..	94	..	83.28	+2.32
Karwar	86.6	73.2	93	..	96.46	—7.34
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.8	64.5	67	..	12.75	—1.61
Ahmednagar	90.8	64.6	67	..	9.85	—4.32
Poona	85.0	63.9	67	..	13.47	—4.07
Sholapur	93.6	70.9	61	..	12.90	—3.58
Bijapur	92.6	71.0	63	..	5.22	—4.78
Belgaum	79.9	63.1	90	..	39.01	—7.55
Aurangabad	88.0	66.0	76	..	12.93	—6.39
Nizamabad(Indur)	94.3	72.8	71	..	20.20	—10.16
Hyderabad	92.9	74.5	69	..	17.61	—2.53
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.8	76.1	86	..	88.50	—18 24
Calicut	84.8	77.1	82	..	69.39	—14.22
Cochin	86.6	75.5	83	0.04	66.15	—2.09
Colombo	86.6	74.7	93	0.01	42.81	—4.56
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.8	78.2	67	..	16.39	—3 31
Bellary	94.3	72.2	48	..	2.47	—4.99
Cuddapah	96.4	79.8	71	..	16.13	+1.40
Madras	91.0	77.3	66	..	12.58	+0.46
Bangalore	86.4	63.8	62	1.45	16.87	—1.25
Coimbatore	94.3	71.4	80	0.08	2.81	—1.94
Trichinopoly	97.5	70	75	0.06	7.97	+0.04
Negapatam	94.8	79.8	72	..	9.37	+1.20

TEMPORARY CLERKS OF THE S. & T.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following grievances of the Temporary S. & T. clerks, in the Bomaby Brigade?

The work of the S. & T. Branch of the Bombay Brigade, is carried on almost wholly by the temporary clerks, with the exception of a few permanent clerks, who are all getting a local allowance in addition to the prospective pay. The above temperary clerks are as a rule taken on a fixed pay of Rs. 50 with no prospects whatever for the future and are liable to be "sent off" any time the authorities like, though on the part of these temporary clerks, they are bound by agreement to serve as long as the authorities wish to retain them when the country is at war. The question of a war allowance was mooted out more than a year ago, but the mountain is still in labour! Now that the war is over, is it going to bring forth a mouse? Are the authorities under the sanguine hope that even famine and pestilence will obey their commands? Dear Editor, will you kindly open the eyes of the authorities to the gravity of the situation?

I would like to throw some light on one more point also. In some cases the immediate superiors of these clerks are even willing to grant special increases according to the ability of the clerks concerned, but the 'pujaries', I mean the Heads of sections, are ever on the alert to gratituously come down to their help with their misrepresentations to the officers, adding "these will soon get their war allowance and they must await that!" Forsooth, these heads of sections are in no way losers by this, in fact, they do not even care for their own pay, since that is not the only source of their income. But, do the authorities realise that it is the poor temporary clerks that suffer by this trick of the heads of sections?

Dear Editor will you kindly open the eyes of the authorities to the above?—Yours, etc.,

"A TEMPORARY CLERK."

Bombay, Aug. 30.

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Nobody's Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

have already been the means of saving many a life.

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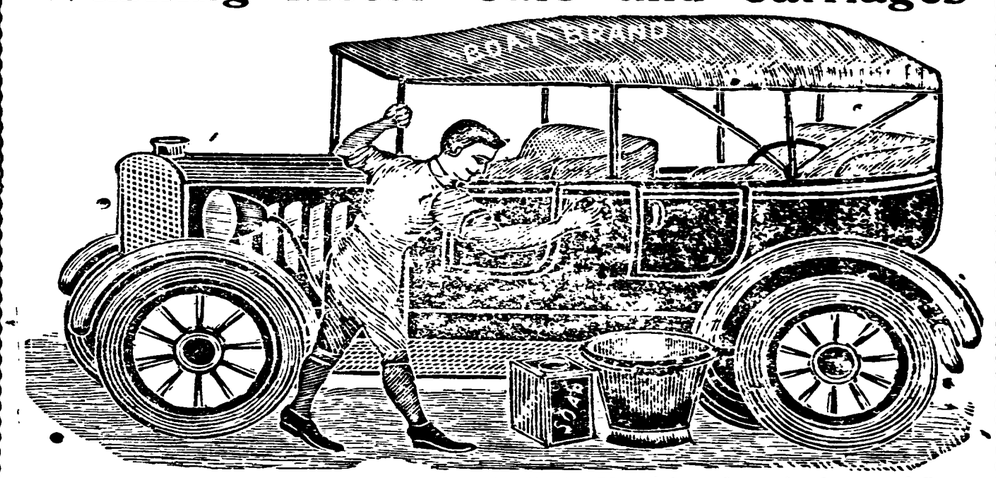
THE SPECIAL SOAP FOR

Washing Motor Cars and Carriages



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TRADE MARK.

TRADE MARK.

RS-ANS-PS

MONEY!

You want them—keep them—and spend them.
In the right time—in right Place—for right articles!
The articles worth the value for your money spent
Everyone looking for the

REAL VALUE FOR THEIR NEEDS!

YOU NEED ALL TO YOUR TASTE—YOUR INTEREST—YOUR APPROVAL

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Have all the Merits—Real Arts—you always need—and the only reliable place in this vicinity is

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NOW ON **SALE** NOW ON

TRY YOUR CHANCE right now to get your artcles at reduced rates and *Save Your Money*!

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Krishnalal Ramakunt Sharma.

LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER PALMIST AND CLAIREVOYANT.

26, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forcast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

Latest Novelties

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Grand display of best English brocade broad-end Ties, Silk Bandanna Ties, with Handkerchieves to match.

AND

AMERICAN SOLID SILK TIES.

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Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

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Offices.—

Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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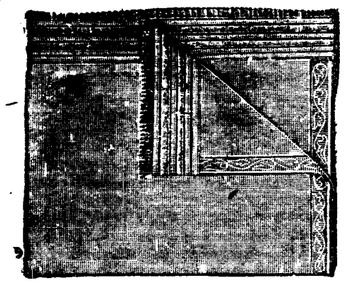

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THE SUITINGS, SILKS

or

SEND YOUR MAN FOR SAMPLE

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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

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P'hone 3242. BOMBAY.

INSECTICIDE "KATOL" STICKS FOR MOSQUITOS, FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS
ENTIRELY HARMLESS FOR HUMAN BODY AND ANIMALS
MADE BY LAZUN & CO OSAKA, JAPAN.

P. O. BOX 388, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 8th.

		Bales.
Toral Days' Sales at Livepool		5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		..
,, ,, Imports		57,000
Mid. Americans Spot		18.61
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) ..	Oct.	20.00
	Jan.	20.10
	Mar.	20.28
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	28.05
	Jan.	27.94

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Livepool, Sept. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price
Sept.	18.20
Oct.	18.33
Nov.	18.25
Dec.	18.27
Jan.	18.26
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	19.14
April	Not quoted.
May	19.04
June	Not quoted.
July	17.95

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 8th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.22
Oct.	18.22
Nov.	18.23
Dec.	18.23
Jan.	18.22
Feb.	18.15
Mar.	18.09
April	18.02
May	17.96
June	17.90
July	17.84

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Livepool, Sept. 8th.

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool. Sept. 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.25
,, ,, Fully Good	14.75
,, ,, Fine	15.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	17.10
,, Broach Good	17.60
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.85
,, ,, ,, Fine	18.10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Sept. 9th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs as p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-85 ..	67 0 0	.. .. ..
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	66 0 0	.. .. ..
,, Karachi Bangla ..	67 0 0	.. .. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	13 8 0	.. .. ..
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 4 0	.. .. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	13 8 0	.. .. ..
Linseed Brown Bold ..	17 4 0	18 4 0
,, ,, Thin ..	16 12 0	17 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	80 0 0	.. .. ..
,, Gajar 75-25 ..	85 0 0	.. .. ..
,, Gajar 50-50 ..	80 0 0	.. .. ..
,, Black ..	80 0 0	.. .. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	18 0 0	19 0 0
Groundnuts ..	95 0 0	.. .. ..
Mowrasee ..	0 4 0	.. .. ..
Barley ..	42 0 0	.. .. ..
Castorseed ..	....	.. .. ..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept 9th

	Rate: Rs as p.
Davids No. 10 ..	1 1 0
Sheapuri No. 10½ ..	0 15 0
Currimbhoy No 12½ ..	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 6½ ..	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 9th

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic ..	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand ..	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s. ..	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand ..	303
American Dollars ..	220
Hongkong	212
Shanghai	316
Japan	121
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 26-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 317.
Credit 3 Msd/a 333.
T. T. on Japan 121.
D. D. on Hongkong 212.
D. D. on Shanghai 318.
D. D. on Singapore 123.
D. D. on New York 263.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.

'SCANDINAVIA" M.C.M. Belting.

FOR MAIN DRIVING AND ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY.

Manufactured from the finest quality of American Cotton.

SOLID WOVEN UNDER HIGH TENSION.
Edges prepared to resist action of Guide Forks.
Impregnated with a special composition for working under all normal conditions.
Heavily calendered and well stretched.

BOMBAY TRADING CO

Pydownie, Bombay.

5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed to-day owing to Parsee New Year.

COLOURS-MARKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The government press communique restraining the import of Dyestuffs from all foreign countries excepting the United Kingdom will be received with the keenest sense of discontent and anxiety among the whole public and specially among the commercial circles interested in this line. This has come upon public like a bomb shell destroying the hopes entertained by the Indian merchants that now that the war was over, they would be able to establish business connections in dyestuffs with Germany with great vigour. Germany has been leading all nations as regards the manufacture of dye stuffs. This has been by India during the war times. The German dyes stood ¼ to ½ per cent. test in pre war days while English and American dyes stood the test of 1 to 2 per cent. The termination of the war was expected to bring a free trade policy whereas the first instance which we meet with is an overt act of the Government which will surely tell upon the cost of Indian coloured goods.

The market is expected to go high and there has been a general rise of four annas to two rupees per lb according to qualities. To-day's quotations are:—

Congo Rs. 6 to 8 per lb.
Direct Yellow Rs. 6 per lb.
Direct Blue Rs. 10 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 25 to 30 per lb.
Auromine Rs. 6 per lb
Sulpher Blue Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1 to 2 per lb.
Sulpher Violet Rs. 8 to 10 per lb.
Sulpher Green Rs. 5 to 6 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 18 to 20 per lb.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Among the important Chemicals, the tone has been quieter, with a tendency towards slow decline. Though several sizing starches like Sago, Farina, Tapioca, have not yet come down to their normal quotations, yet the expectation of fresh consignment indicates a possible declension in their prices.

Among mill-stores, there appears to be an all-round animation in the important articles. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 8/10 per cwt.
Eng. Zinc Chloride, Rs. 25/30 per cwt.
Amer. Zinc Chloride, Rs. 15/20 per cwt.
Bichromate of Potash, Rs. 100 per cwt.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent., Rs. 20/24 per cwt.
Eng. Bleaching Powder, Rs. 25 per cwt.
Reeds, Re. 0-5-0 per 100 dents.
Healds, Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 per 800 eyes.
Roller Cloth (Lenyon), Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per yard.
Pickers No. 4 Eng., Rs. 65/75 per gross.
Slubbings Jap., Rs. 65/70 per gross.
Rowings Jap., Rs. 30/35 per gross.
Warpers Jap., Rs. 50/60 per gross.
Shuttles 13¾in. Jap., Rs. 7/11 per dozen.
Shuttles 12¾in. Eng., Rs. 30 per dozen.
Conical Piru 6in. (Vam), Rs. 12/14 per gross.
Roller Skins Eng., Rs. 60 per dozen.

A COTTON MILL IN RUTLAM.

A correspondent writes:—

The project for the formation of a cotton spinning and weaving mill in Rutlam, which was for sometimes past, under the consideration of Messrs. Misrimall Mathuralall, bankers and merchants of that city, has now materialized; and that this being the first mill in that State, substantial help and concessions, such as rarely got by any other mill in India, are expected from his Highness the Maharaja Sahib.

The proposed capital of the Company will be 30 lakhs of rupees divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Registered Office of the Company will be in Bombay under the management of Messrs. Jasooji and Sons, 197, 199, Hornby Road.

(Continued from column 4.)

Ralli Bros.; 6 bales cow hides G. H. Esmail; 8 bales cow hides Salemohamed Dharamsey; 6 bales sheep skins, 4 bales cow hides Hajee Bundeallybhoy Ramji and Co.; 3 bales goat and sheep skins A. Cassam; 29 cwts ginger, 40 cwts pepper, 48 cwts turmerie M. Hormasji and Co.; 19 cwts old rubber, 28 cwts soap 40 cwts pepper M. Hormasji and Co.; 48 cwts nuts, 5 cwts fishmaws Karimbhoy Nathoo; 100 cwts chillies, 100 cwts nuxvomica, 100 cwts mustard seed K. B. Mazagonwalla and Co.; 535 cwts camphor David Sassoon and Co.; 100 cwts gum alibanum Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Greleden for London:—353 bales sawri cotton J. Narandas and Co.; 371 cwts Kishmis dry fruit Shamji Pasoo and Co.

S S Homer City for Hull:—2,000 cwts myrabolams Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Glensloy for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly V. A. Save; 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani and Co.; 510 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 200 bales cotton The Cotton Trading Syndicate; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton Laljee Thakersee and Co.

S S Glensloy for Ghent:—875 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Aviles for Genoa:—100 bales cotton Vardhman Bros.; 300 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 400 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.; 5,880 cwts caster seed K. M. Nathoo; 223 cwts tamrind Abdoolabhoy Abdool Rahim; 10,008 cwts linseed, 8,006 cwts rape seed., Societa Granaria Italiana; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, 10,005 cwts castor seed, 10,500 cwts copra, 1,213 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Puasa Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton Narandas V. Dossa; 100 bales cotton Uderam Premsukhdas; 160 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 815 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton M. Kalyanmull; 300 balea linseed Societa Granaria Italiana; 8,006 cwts cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 64 bales cotton W. Futehally and Co.; 100 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 400 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton Bombay Company.

S S Indus Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Khiva for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton W. H. Brady and Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 125 cwts gardaloo Motichand Dewkaran; 35 cwts jardaloo Cheangtai; 400 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong:—300 cwts gum bhesobob Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 101 cwts gum googal Cheangtai; 52 cwts raisin seed, 185 cwts fennel seed, 184 cwts googal, 56 cwts karookutki, 250 cwts jardaloo Nathabhai Kastoorchand; 50 cwts bhesabore Goolamally Suchidina.

S S Khiva for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady and Co.; 300 bales cotton grey twist Currimbhoy and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 8.

S S Gregory Apcar—Ellis—Durban—August 18.
S S Banca—Miller—Rangoon—August 29.

September 9.

S S Lightning—Grant—Busreh—August 25.
S S Khiva—Potter—London—August 17.
S S Aragaz—Dowdy—Abadon—August 24.
S S Firoozi—McCraith—Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURE.

September 9.

S S Tenshin Maru—Yoshisake—Kobe, etc.
S S Hosei Maru—Hashimoto—Kobe, etc.
S S Zamora—Arnold—Port Said (for order).
S S Bellview—Neil—Antwerp.
S S Langton Hall—Jenkins—Calcutta.
S S Bellview—Neil—Antwerp.
S S Bankura—Beale—Persian Gulf.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi.
S S Shahzada—Smith—Java via Rangoon.
S S War Cinras—Adie—Karachi.
S S Ismaila—Lane—Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Soudagawra Maru for Hongkong.
Steamer Shingo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Grelenden for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Hjelteford for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Iran for Persian Gulf

S S Gregory Apcar:—The B I S N Coy's African mail steamer Gregory Apcar, 2,988 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban via Zanzibar and Mombasa, with mails, a general cargo, 49 cabin and 342 deck passengers, which port she had left on 18th ultimo.

S S Banca:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain E. C. Miller, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S Khiva:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Khiva, 5,703 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London via Bibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and 5,511 passengers, which port she had left on 17th idem.

S S Lightning:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Lightning, 2,133 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh via Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 80 deck passengers, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Aragaz:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Aragaz, 3,074 tons, Captain D. Dowdy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of Kerosine oil, which port she hal left on 24th ultimo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shahzada:—The T M Coy's steamer Shahzada, 1,404 tons, Captain J. F. Smith, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Java via Rangoon, with ballast.

S S War Cinrass:—The B I S N Coy's steamer War Cinrass., 1,336 tons, Captain A. Adie, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Ismaila:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballasa.

S S Firozi:—The T M Coy's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain W. D. McCraith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh via Mahomerah and Bushire, with a general cargo and passengers.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on 7th instant, and is due here on 12th instant.

The N Y K steamer Kosoku Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound), on 2nd instant.

The Mail Steamer Nellore, which left Bombay, on the 18th ultimo, arrived Marseilles on Sunday, the 7th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 9th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Offside				
A Pandua	African Ports	11-9 19	..	M M & Co
Kasado Maru	N F	N F	..	O S Kaisha
D & E				
Olympia,.	Marseilles	15-9-19	..	Graham & Co
F Indus				
Maru ..	Osaka	14-9-19	..	O S Kaisha
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
H Bahrein ..	Aden	N F	..	A M & Co
Offside				
K Abydos ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
K Ulkopia ..	N F	N F	..	H S Shustary & Co
L Purnea ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
Offside				
L Dumra ..	P Gulf	N F	..	M M & Co
N Homer City	Kudi	14-9-19	..	Graham & Co
Q Maur ..	Colombo	10-9-19	..	F F O & Co
80 ton crane				
Vergemere	N F	N F	..	Omar Fdg. & Engg. Works Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Taroba ..	24 hours	8-9-19	9-9-19	.. M M & Co

HABBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Indravati ..	N F	10-9-19	..	K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Kaveri ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Ponani ..	N F	N F	..	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Bashayan ..	N F	7-8-19	..	J M & Co
2 Kuwait ..	—	—	..	—
4 Vancouver	Marseilles	15-9-19	..	T M & Co
5 Aviles ..	Genoa	N F	..	T M & Co
6 Glensloy.	Anwerp	N F	..	W & A G & Co
8 Zayani ..	Jeddah	16-9-19	..	H S Shustary & Co
9 Bahadur.	N F	13-9-19	..	T M & Co
10 Moora ..	Karachi	11-9-19	..	M M & Co
16 Kamra ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Stephen .	U K	15-9-19	..	D R I M
2 Syria ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
3 Varnova.	Basra	11-9-19	..	M M & Co
5 Chakla ..	P Gulf	11-9-19	..	M M & Co
6 Margha..	London	15-9-19	..	M M & Co
7 Olympia.	Liverpool	N F	..	Graham & Co
8 City of Cairo ..	Liverpool	8-9-19	..	K N & Co
9 Torrilla.	N E	N F	..	M M & Co
11 City of York ..	Karachi	10-9-19	..	J Finlay & Co
12 Izaura ..	N F	11-9 19	..	M M & Co
13 Franz Ferdinand	N F	N F	..	D R I M
14 Huntsland	Karachi	17-9-19	..	Graham & Co
15 Baroda..	N F	N F	..	Graham & Co
Jetty Brandebung	U K	15-9-19	..	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omro ..	N F	N F	..	A Ashdown & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Coconada ..	..	8-9-19	9-9-19	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

September 9.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton grey yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.; 40 bales cotton grey yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.; 99 bales cotton grey yarn J. Narandas and Co.; 5,000 cwts linseed cakes Sanday and Co.

S S Olympia for Glassgow:—1 bale woollen carpets King, King and Co.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Barcelona via Marseilles:—500 bales cotton Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 220 bales cotton K. H. Kayani and Co.

S S Largo Law for Philadelphia:—1,226 casks goat skins Deccan Trading Company of Bombay.

S S Mergha for London:—361 bales cotton

(Continued in column 3.)

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No metals painted with CUIRASS will corrode or rust
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2. Best Quality Goods,
3. **Best Quality Goods.**

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14 ct. ,, ...	,, 57
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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST BIG MEETING: THIRD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

First race starts at 3 p.m.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Polyorama 9-0, Charcoal 8-13, Camberley 8-13, Cresset 8-13, Poignant 8-12, Black Walnut 8-8, Forward III 8-6, Penny Pie 8-5, Resilience 8-2, Giacomi 8-0, Waynflete 7-13, Necessity 7-13.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and others in proportion.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cyanite 9-8, County Cricket 9-7, Francis Armand 8-7, Misri Lal 7-9, Cherry and Black 7-9, Braga II 7-2, Zefus 6-12.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mazboot 9-7, Premiere 9-6, We Two 8-11, Cicatrix 8-11, Royal Band 8-10, Dunskey 8-10, Fire Finch 8-1, Donna Inez 7-11, Fine Trout 7-7, Binfield Grove 7-7.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Crushed Glass 9-10, Christmas Holiday 9-7, King's Head 9-5, Belle Syme 9-4, Checkmate 9-3, Matchless Maud 8-13, South Star 8-10, Firpo 8-8, Oregon Pine 8-5, Belle Voyageuse II 8-4, Final Proof 8-4, Abajala 8-0, Golden Stream 7-12, Niji 7-8, Balira 7-5, First Exchange 7-4, Explosive 6-10, Lupinus 6-10, Lucky Thought 6-10.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Rose Hill 9-3, Good Morning 9-0, Black Hussar 8-12, Red Prince 8-11, Lord Roseberry 8-9, Natal 8-7, Nassau 8-7, Black Ivory 8-7, Zuheir 8-6, Palermo 8-5, Tawdry 8-4, Dandelion 8-2, Argonaut 8-0, Good Buck 7-13, Excelsior 7-12, Gold King 7-11, Angler 7-11, All Joy 7-9, Victor 7-2, Winning Post 6-4.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Khundil 8-9, Durban 9-2, Aladdin 7-7, Countermark 7-7, Bill Bailey 7-11, Fury 6-13, Resident 8-5, Red Cross 9-6, Anaiza 8-12.

THE CECIL GREY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pilot 7-1, Beta 7-13, Khorshed 7-5, Talhat 8-7, Historian 8-7, Domineer 8-7, Aloosi 8-3, Unity 7-13, Kitchener 8-7, Peace Day 7-9, Good Star 8-7, Golshan 9-7, Spring Dew 7-13, Karam 7-13, Telaswad 8-3, Amber 7-13, Proud Boy 7-5, Multiform 8-3, Dublin 8-3, Khosron 8-3, Speedwell 8-7, Chungiz 8-3, Tiger 8-7, Grey Renard 8-7, America 8-3, Silver Cup 8-3, Minstrel 7-13, Faith 8-3, White Rose 7-5, Bankipur 7-13.

SECOND BIG MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 24th September, 1919.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Gunning.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi.
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Little Nan.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e h Sampier.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e h First Flier.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Oros.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Cromdale.
Mr. Frank's br e g Brendan.
Captain P. Bouvet's b e g Louviers d'Or.
Mr. A. Hope's b e h Cimarron.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset.
Mr. Pine's b e g Dersingham.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Charcoal.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete.
Messrs. M. Goculdass, F. M. Garda and Sangidas Jesiram's br e h Roubaix.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Polyorama.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Cheechako.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William The Beau.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e g Red Quill.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ch e g Zefus.
Mr. Theo N. Walsh's b e g Bodenham.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch e g Francis Armand.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful.
Captain P. Bouvet's ch e h Braga II.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Blue Grass.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Plaxtol.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e g Country Lad.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Silver Saint.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g Dori.
Mr. F. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's bl e m Nerissa.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary.
Mr. Pine's b e h Mazboot.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Symrex.
Mr. A. Hope's ch e m Donna Inez.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Sylvan Dale.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e m Dorania.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere.
Mr. Downes' b e m Stop Watch.
Mr. Downes' b e m Cymar.
Mr. S. D. Megarabi's br e m Fine Trout.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer.
Mr. A. S. Robinson's bl e m Santicola.
Mr. F. A. Gubbay's b e m Flotelle.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Abajala.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e f Javelin.
Mr. Bennett's b e h Dorian.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e m Fugle Lady.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's bl e g Veiled Certainty.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e h St. Bawn.
Mr. C. N. Saunders' b e g Sesparison.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Gun.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird.
Mr. Arnold's br e h Sir Balin.
Mr. Toogood's b e m Loch D.
Mr. E. Mace's b e m Kit Grey Leg.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's b e g Mintspear.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete.
Mr. Linder's b e g Tarquin.
Mr. Pine's b e m Japanese Pine.
Mr. Pine's ch e g Oregon Pine.
Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Kim III.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Rosemorder.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e h Antic.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Mount Diablo.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Tommy Atkins.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Golden Stream.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's b e g Decorum.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. S. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar.
Mr. S. Wahed's g a h Osprey.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil.
Mr. Pine's b a h Dictate.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood.
Mr R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Zuheir.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Mentor.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk.
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' bl a h Amir Aswad.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Silver Streak.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's b a h Investor.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's b a h Krushan.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a g Bhookhri.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Excelsior.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Hadoor.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Earl.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's b a h Krushan.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a g Bhookhri.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Excelsior.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Hadoor.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Earl.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Porteullis.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday, 27th September, 1919.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Gunning.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g One.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch e h McNeil.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e h Sampier.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e h First Flier.
Mr. Frank's br e g Brendan.
Mr. Pine's b e g Dersingham.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Charcoal.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Matchlock.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William The Beau.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Downes' bl e g Poignant.
Mr. K. H. Contractor's br e g Resilience.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch nth am g Forward III.
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee's b e m Necessity.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset.
Mr. Hope's b e h Cimarron.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete.
Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e h Verge.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Polyorama.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley.
Messrs. M. Goculdass, F. M. Garda and Sangidas Jesiram's br e h Roubaix.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g Dori.
Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Anthracite.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e g Red Quill.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ch e g Zefus.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch e g Francis Armand.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie.
Mr. Pine's b e h Mazboot.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Symrex.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Blue Grass.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Plaxtol.
Mr. Kelso's ch e g We Two.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Silver Saint.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e g Country Lad.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove.
Mr. Downes' b e g Treddle.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Abajala.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's b e m Quite Dark.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's ch e m Cornet's Court.
Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee's b e g Servian.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e m Renette.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b or br e m Balira.
Mr. Toogood's b e m South Star.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's b e h High Life.
Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kells.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate.
Mr. Pine's b e m Japanese Pine.
Mr. Pine's ch e g Oregon Pine.
Mr. Pine's b e m Tara Pine.
Captain P. Bouvet's br e m Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Rosemorder.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Crushed Glass.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's b e m Belle Syme.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g Lupinus.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g King's Head.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Miss Glad Eyes.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e g Firpo.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e h Antic.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e g Explosive.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g First Exchange.
Messrs. J. H. Crawford and Downes' b e g Trostan.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e g Millmount.
Mr. Downes' b e m Serbia.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet.
Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Colonel J. Desaraj Urs' b cb m Miss Twistum.
Mr. Bennett's b cb h Bahadur.
Mr. A. Hoyt's br cb g Discarded.
Mr. Guthrie's b cb h Kestrel II.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br cb h Toddy.
Mr. F. M. Garda's br cb h Submarine.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's b cb h Tipster.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's br cb h Sugar Cane.
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Richardson's b cb h Mountain Apple.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b cb h Applewood.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h Coral.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's br cb m Maiden Palm.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Maple.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b cb g Indian Apple.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b cb h Sweet Apple.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat.
Mr. Pine's b a h Dictate.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Gold King.
H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Zuheir.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Mentor.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk.
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' bl a h Amir Aswad.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Silver Streak.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's b a h Investor.
Mr. Syed Rashid's g a h Winning Post.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's g a h Cessation.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan.
Mr. P. J. Chenoy's g a h Nassau.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's b a h Krushan.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan.
Mr. Holmes' g a h Excelsior.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Hadoor.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Earl.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Porteullis.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Balloon.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Chester.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Grey Stone.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a g Bhookhri.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Powder Puff.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross.
Messrs. Baikie and Downes' g a h Diamond King.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence.

Final Entries close on Tuesday, 9th September, 1919.

THE SOPHIE EPISODE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is unfortunate that the management of the Poona Races does not include a member with some legal knowledge so that he could guide and direct his colleagues in their deliberations and proceedings. There have been at least two different decisions published over the incident of Sophie's starting in that eventful race. One notice says the trainer was fined for starting the mare when in an unfit state. Now if one may judge from all one sees on race courses running unfit horses is seemingly no offence. If it is an offence how have so many trainers escaped punishment for running unfit horses at the six the extra meetings at Poona?

Another notice states the trainer was fined for starting the mare when in an *unsound state*. "Unsound state" is a very mild way of expressing the condition of an animal that was in the throes of paralytic spasms.

I again ask what is the S. P. C. A. doing in this connection? There were 207 tickets on poor Sophie. In the official statement of the race, it is set forth that Sophie "fell"! So did her backers.—Yours, etc.,

A RACE-GOER.

Poona.

THE ST. LEGER.

LAST OF THE CLASSIC.

(BY LEG-BEFORE.)

The St. Leger, euphemistically so termed is always possessed of additional interest when a Derby winner is in the field, but this year such is denied as Grand Parade was never entered and had Lord Glanely's black colt been running he could not, of course, have followed the footsteps of West Australian (1853), Gladiateur (1865), Lord Lyon (1866), Ormonde (1886), Common (1891), Isinglass (1893), Galtee More (1897), Diamond Jubilee (1900), Rock Sand (1903), Pommern (1915), Gay Crusader (1917) and Gainsborough (1918), and won the Triple Crown, and it is unlikely that he would have even got a Double (Derby and St. Leger) as The Flying Dutchman, Voltiguer, Blair Athol, Iroquois, Melton, Donovan, Sir Visto, Persimmon and Flying Fox.

The race is down for decision to-day (Wednesday) at Doncaster and those who have seen the preparations for the last classic of the five races (Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand Guineas, Derby, Oaks and St. Leger), must have been struck with the extraordinary effort made. The St. Leger means such a lot to Doncaster, for the profits of the race course enable the townspeople, or it did before the war, of being in the happy position of paying the lowest rates in the country. There never has been a movement to get the race course removed from Doncaster where racing has been known to exist for over 300 years. It is estimated that half a million people go into Doncaster for the "last of the classes" and the business-people reap much benefit from the money spent by the visitors. Train-loads go backwards and forwards to their homes during the week's racing. When I saw Prince Palatine win in 1911 it cost me a matter of £3 10s. as the initial charge to get round and about the paddock, stand, etc. They pay for luxuries in England, and compared with what can be seen in India, Australia and South Africa in the way of racing, such an expense appears "tael." But then, there is only one real St. Leger.

The past records for the race may be of some interest. The first fast time over the course was when Pretty Polly was credited with 3 mins. 5 4/5 secs. This performance, the moderate Challacombe improved upon the ensuing season when that colt ran the distance in 2-5th under Pretty Polly's time in 1905. Then Troutbeck was registered to run 3 mins. 4 1/5 secs., which was the new record until Swynford in 1910 ran the St. Leger in 3 mins. 4 secs. In 1913, Night Hawk at 30 to 1 fractured that time by a fraction. It is only fair to state, however, that Night Hawk beat the favourite Louvois (9 to 4) on a considerably altered and improved course.

The old boomerang course, known as the Sandall Mile, with the elbow about two furlongs from the winning post was so altered that there was a straight run in of five furlongs and the last six furlongs forms part of the new St. Leger course, thus doing away with the bumping and the jostling common in previous races, notably when Doricles so unexpectedly defeated the Derby hero, Volodyovski in 1901. In 1912 when Tracery won, the American colt had the advantage of those new conditions, but on that occasion the course was only recovering from a dressing of new turf and there had been heavy rains for some days previous to the meeting, and hardly as firm as to warrant the description of the running as sound. Night Hawk had no such disabilities. In 1914, the last occasion when the St. Leger was run over the Doncaster course, J. B. Jiel's brown colt Black Jesler won with Wal Griggs up and he clipped a whole second off Night Hawk's record time dong the distance, with eighteen running in 3 mins. 2 3/5 secs.

Amongst the 279 entries for this year's Leger are Pesaro and Viceroy by His Majesty the King Buchan, second in the Derby, first in the Prince of Wales' Stakes and the Eclipse winner by Major W. Astor, Cygnus, Splendid Spur, Lord Basil, Golden Orb, Dominion, Stefan The Great, Pomme de Ferre (Lord Zetland), White Heat, Panther (Two Thousand Guineas' winner), Bayuda (Oaks winner), but of those Panther the disappointment and Bayuda have scratched and at the middle of August there were 93 left in. The race is for colts and fillies foaled in 1916 for £6,500 and entries closed August 28th, 1917. The course is 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yards.

Buchan, naturally is a hot favourite at 11 to 10, but there have been a good many upsets in my time for in 1832, Dutch Oven won at 40—1, although Geheimniss was 11—8 on; Throstle won at 50—1 in 1894 with Ladas 11 to 10 on; Doricles at 40—1 beat Volodyovski when 6—5 on in 1901; Challacombe at 20—1 beat Cherry Lass in 1905 when 6—4 on; and Night Hawk beat Louvois in 1913 with the winner at 50—1 and the favourite 9—4. Classical upsets are of frequent occurrence and just as sure a thing is Buchan, there might be another outsider, although I do not think so.

'WORD MAKING AND WORD TAKING"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I very much thank you for sparing a small corner for my query in your issue of the "Chronicle" of 28th of August. I also thank "Rajaloke" of Palanpur for informing me through the medium of your world-wide journal the rules of the above play. I again, Sir, hope, you will spare a few lines for the following two points:—

(1) I have got a set of 26 alphabets. I don't understand to which 14 alphabets he refers.

(2). Suppose a player finds himself successful in framing more than two words from other players. How many chances are to be given to him?

I shall be highly obliged to Rajaloke if he will take pains again for me.

Thanking in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

ELLIS-BRIDGE.

Sept. 6.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The first thing we should do to relieve the people of Bombay from the burden of oppressive rent is to provide a sufficient number of new buildings to meet the existing demand. Under ordinary circumstances private enterprise would not have failed to do that. Excess of demand over supply would have increased the rent and increase in rent would have made investment in the erection of new building more paying and thereby encouraged it. But the extraordinary circumstances of war, comprising an unusual rise in the price of land, labour and building materials, and a rise in the interest on Government loan discouraged house-building enterprise, and diverted capital to other investments. In the absence of an adequate supply of new buildings to meet the increased demand for tenements, the rents of existing buildings grew oppressively high, whereupon the Rent Act was introduced to give relief. The tenants who can stick to their residence find relief, but those whom the landlords can manage to eject find it hard to secure tenements even at triple the pre-war rent.

The chief thing that has to be done under the circumstances is to encourage private enterprise instead of discouraging it by controlling the rent and making it unfashionable by denouncing it for supposed profiteering. It is a mistake to expect capitalists as a class to be charitable in their investment in this age of materialism in which the world is too much with us?

What is required to be done in the first place and above all to break the vicious circle of high rents, dear land, dear labour dear materials, and high expectation of interest, is to provide a sufficient number of suitable building plots at suitable rates on suitable terms with facilities for transportation. There is enough of vacant land in the town and its suburbs to meet the requirements but the greater portion of it is undeveloped. Many plots are away from roads and far away from railway stations. Some required roads and some intermediate platform-stations would make them suit the purpose. Some roads and stations were contemplated before the war but the work has been delayed. It should be expedited and more work along the same line contemplated.

It is a matter of regret that the Railway Companies are allowed to occupy more land in the town and its vicinity than is absolutely needed there. Let the reader travel by train from Grant Road to Andheri and from Bori Bunder to Thana and he will see for himself what I mean. Much of the land occupied in and near the town can be spared without detriment by occupying land further North. The shifting further North of the Race Course and the Dhobhee Ghats from Mahaluxmi, the tanneries from Dharavi, the butcher's corner from Bandra, and the buffalo sheds from Grant Road would spare much land in the town for building purposes. Some land has been and is being acquired and given on lease in the town, but much more remains to be acquired and should be acquired.

The Salsette can furnish an immense area of land at cheap rates. Being agricultural land it can be acquired at agricultural rates, which would be very low even at the most liberal calculation. The more the acquisition is delayed, the greater will be the heart-burning when it is accomplished owing to further rise in market value. Land at Andheri, not far from the station, that could not be disposed of for more than a rupee has now risen to Rs. 10 and upwards. That sudden jump, mainly due to reports about the Collector's Office being located there, has effected the price of the land to the South up to Santa Cruz and the North up to Borivli. The best check against that would be to locate the Collector's Office further North. In consideration of the incentive to speculation and population from the location of the Collector's Office, it would be a wise policy on the part of the Government to locate it on a railway line between any two stations and raise a platform station there

Work of the kind indicated above has been taken in hand long ago but it is being done piece-meal and very slowly. In the meantime, prices are rising and people are suffering. The extent of land hitherto required and sold or given on lease is nothing in comparison with the demand for it, and on that account, the sale or lease of it to the highest bidder serves to raise the price of land and promote profiteering instead of lowering prices. The work of acquisition should be designed and carried out systematically and on a large scale.

The provision of suitable plots of land on suitable terms in sufficient number is the first requisite, but it is not the only one. The cost of labour and building materials should be reduced along with that of land. We shall see hereafter how that can be done.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DAJI.

12, Princess Street,
Bombay, Aug. 6.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The first School Day of the Parel High School of the Gokhale Education Society was celebrated on Sunday, at Hira Baug C. P. Tank, under the presidency of Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji. Among those who were present were Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. K. Bole, Rao Bahadur Vithal Krishnaji Vandekar, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Shet Damodar S. Yande, and several others.

After songs of prayer and welcome sung by boys, the President asked the Secretary to read the report of the work done during the year. The report showed that there were 125 boys on the roll. It was stated therein that the system of education imparted in the school was made more effective and interesting by the introduction of various types of boys' activities, which were the means to give to boys ample opportunities to make a sound preparation for all kinds of civic activities which it will be their turn and their privilege to undertake in life. It is intended, the report adds, that the school should give technical education to boys along with literary instruction to enable them to maintain themselves independently and decently in life. The school obtained by way of fees Rs. 410-12-0. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,900. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 4,489-4-0.

Among the needs of the Institution it was stated that a school building was the greatest of the needs. An appeal is made to the public of Bombay to help the Society to get the necessary amount for the erection of the building.

The reading of the report was followed by speeches delivered by some of those present. Shet Damodar Savlaram Yande, who led the discussion, referred to the services of the Society to the people of Bombay, and complimented the society on the success of the work. He proposed that a Committee should be appointed to help the Society in collecting the amount required for the school building. He was followed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Mr K. R. Kongsonkar, and Mr. Sant. All the speakers seemed to be convinced of the necessity of supplementing the present system of education by the introduction of useful departments of "home industries." They all emphasised the urgency of a building to the school by which the Society would be enabled to expand its activities very successfully.

The President in his address remarked that he was in entire sympathy with the work of the Society, and promised that he would do his utmost to help the Society in getting the required amount. He appealed to those who were in the committee and others to contribute their might to the building fund of the school and thus to enable the Society to do greater service to the people.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and friends proposed by Mr. Y. M. Lad, Headmaster of the school.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REDEMPTION SUIT.

RES JUDICATA.

Rama Ravji and three others vs. Premchand Chandrabhat Marwadi and another.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

These were companion appeals against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, District Judge of Ahmednagar, who reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Parner and dismissed the suit with costs.

Briefly the facts are these:—

The plaintiffs sued to redeem an alleged mortgage said to be created by an ostensible sale deed, exhibit 59, dated 26th August, 1895. The plaintiffs had got possession all along and defendants got a share in the produce in lieu of interest. That no such share was given for the last two years only; that the property was worth Rs. 4,000; that defendant No. 2 was an assignee of a part of defendant No. 1's rights and that plaintiff's suit was brought in a double capacity personal, as well as representative, as their uncle Piraji died as a separated member and left their father Rawji as his heir, whose heirs plaintiffs claimed to be.

Defendants said that the transaction was one of sale out and out; that the absolute title of plaintiffs had been adjudged in suit No. 244 of 1896; that the suit was barred by the law of "res judicata"; that defendant No. 1 had obtained an absolute title by the sale deed.

DECISION OF FIRST COURT.

The first Court framed a preliminary issue on this point and decided that the title was not "res judicata." There was a sale deed passed in respect of family property, as sons of Rawji or nephews of Piraji they were coparceners of the family. That sale deed was alleged to be intended to operate as a mortgage deed; if that allegation as to the mortgage nature of the deed be correct and true, their right to redeem the property in their personal capacity was not and could not be barred by any suit like suit No. 244 of 1896, in which they were parties neither directly nor constructively as the judgment now where showed that Rawaji and Pira were proceeded against as coparceners or that absolute title was claimed by plaintiff then and defendant No. 1 now on the ground that that sale deed was passed by them for such causes as would bind the present plaintiffs. Mere knowledge of a redemption suit by a father did not deprive his sons of their right to redeem if they were not parties to that suit and they could file a fresh suit for redemption. So the Subordinate Judge held that the plaintiff's right to sue for redemption was quite unaffected by the suit in question (I. L. R. 29, All. 1). Pira was absent in suit No. 244. It was argued that Pira was represented practically by Rawji. The argument was fallacious. Explanation VI to section 11 had in view cases of private rights also, but fought out by some persons for themselves and others after permission as per Order I rule 8 (1) was

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Empire Revue Co., opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Parsi New Year's Eve: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, September, 11.

Parsi New Year: Bank closed.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Pundua will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, September. 12.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute : nce, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	13	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7	15	22	

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Communication between Shanghai and Nagasaki is restored.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, instead of 10-30 a.m.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In the month of August 589 males, 75 females and 92 children total being 756 were treated.

The dispensary is open in the evening in the Servants of India Society's buildings.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Shreemud Shankerachrya Swami Yogendranathteerth will deliver an address on "Ancient and Modern Manners" to-day at 5 p.m. in the hall of the Association, Girgaon Back Road.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office, when Professor G. Scrinzi will deliver a lecture on "The Financial Aspect of Housing" Mr. W. Shephard to preside.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection of the above gardens:—An Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennetti) by Captain Ramsay. An Indian Sloth Bear (Melursus ursinus) by Mr. V. A. Gaikwar. Two Leopards (Felis pardus) by the Nawab Saheb of Balasinor State.

INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at Navsari Building, when it was resolved to increase the capital of the company to Rupees sixty lakhs by the creation of sixteen thousand new shares of Rs. 250 each. Another resolution was also passed, as circulated to the shareholders.

JAIN PREACHERS' INSTITUTION FUND.

Since the arrival of Jainacharya Vijaya Dharma Suri in Bombay, he has been advising the Jains to start an institution that will prepare learned preachers who will spread the religion throughout the country. As a result of his advice a fund has been started which has now reached a lakh of rupees. It is expected that the Jain millionaires will handsomely contribute to this.

CRUSHED UNDER COTTON BALE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, Koyanabai, aged about 18. The deceased was working in a cotton godown at Colaba on Monday afternoon, when a bale thrown from the stack fell on her and killed her on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SCOUT WEEK IN BOMBAY.

A correspondent writes:—With a view to popularize the Boy Scout Movement in Bombay and bring about unity and cooperation amongst the different Boy Scout Organizations it is proposed to celebrate a "Scout Week" at the end of this month.

All Scout officers are therefore requested to attend a meeting to be held at Rev. J. R. Cuthbert's residence, next to Gawalia Tank Road Fire Brigade, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to consider about the "Scout Week" celebration, etc.

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And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

ALLEGED WILFUL TRESPASS ON BOARD A STEAMER.

ATTEMPT—NO OFFENCE UNDER SEC. 511.

Yesterday, the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate was so thickly packed by hundreds of Asiatic seamen, known as the "Saloon Crew" that it was hard for the litigants, lawyers and pressreports to get admission in the Court. It may be remembered that on Friday last Inspector Shaw, charged one Philp Francis D'Souza, an employee of the newly founded Asiatic Seamen's Union with wilful trespass on board the City of Cairo, City Line vessel at present lying in No. 7 shed Alexandra Docks, and with attempting to employ crew on board the same ship in contravention of Section 19 of the Merchants' Seamen Act.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao, Prosecuting Officer of the C. I. D. appeared to conduct the prosecution while Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the defence.

At the out-set Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao pointed out to the Court that the accused was charged under section 511 of the Indian Penal Code, for attempting to supply crew in contravention of Section 19 of the Mercantile Shipping Act and with wilful trespass.

Mr. Godinho in reply to it said that attempt was no offence under Section 511 which was restricted to the cases punishable by that Court. The Court accepted Mr. Godinho's argument and now there was only one charge, that of wilful trespass against the accused.

CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

The Captain of the vessel examined said that on the 4th instant he was on board and there was a large number of saloon boys to sign the Article for 12 months. He saw the accused on board moving with the crew and he heard him inducing the crew not to sign on board. Witness asked the accused if he had any right to come on board whereupon the accused said that he was the Assistant Secretary of the Asiatic Seamen's Union and came there to supply crew. Witness then at the instance of the Shipping Master handed the accused over to the Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho witness said he did not understand the language in which the accused spoke to the crew. After his arrest, the accused stated that he had come on board on an invitation from Luerohino Hendriques, the butler of the ship.

Luerohino Hendriques said he was the butler of the City of Cairo. He wrote a note to the accused asking him to supply 12 men for the "saloon crew." Accused once supplied some harbour-crew to the Shipping master.

A dispute arose as to whether the evidence of Luerohino should be recorded at this stage. Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao pointed out that the witness had already been summoned for the defence evidence. So he objected calling that witness. The Magistrate held that according to the ruling of Sir Lawrence Jenkins it was the duty of the Court to call any person as witness, who was supposed to know the fact.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to 19th instant.

RASH MOTOR DRIVER.

FINED RS. 100.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Dyer charged Anand Desai, a motor driver, with driving his car, rashly and negligently so as to endanger human safety.

The accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader.

The case for prosecution was that on the 6th instant at about 8 p.m., Mr. Sheppered of the "Times of India" and Colonel Bonner were driving in a motor car along Queen's Road in the direction of the Band Stand. The accused who was also driving a motor car in trying to overtake Colonel Bonner's car inclined to his right and in doing so he collided with a hack victoria which was coming from the opposite direction. The horse was knocked on to the foot-path and the victoria was seriously damaged. A Parsi lady who was in the victoria was seriously injured and the occupants of the accused's car also received injuries. The matter was apparently squared up between the parties after the accident. But Mr. Sheppered informed Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, of the accident and the latter made enquiries into the case with the result that the accused and the hack victoria driver were traced.

The defence was that the accused had to squeeze through a victoria which was standing and the one which was coming from the opposite direction. The cause of the accident was that the accused in trying to avoid the standing victoria collided with the one which was coming from the opposite direction the latter victoria being on the middle of the road.

The Magistrate held the accused guilty on evidence and Mr. Dyer pressed for a deterrent sentence on the ground that such cases of rash driving on Queen's Road had become very frequent.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu boy, Shantaram Mahadeo, aged about nine years. The deceased was going home from school on the 26th ultimo, when he was knocked down by a motor car. He was picked up unconscious by the occupants of the car, two British officers, and taken in the car to the J. J. Hospital, where his skull was found to have been fractured and he died there.

A school girl gave evidence that the deceased was crossing to go to his house when a motor, which was being driven fast, came up and knocked him down. She did not hear the horn blown. The deceased was alone on the road and was walking; he was not far from the footpath.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers let me know through the medium of your widely-read journal, whether the races ruin the public or the Totalizator is a machine of gambling?—Yours, etc.,

RUINED.

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ALLEGED SENSATIONAL OUTRAGE AT BANDRA.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Karamalli Rahimuddin, an egg-monger, of Temkur Gully, Bombay who had been charged by the Bandra Police before Mr. V. A. Thakur, R. C. Resident Magistrate, with having on the night of 11th August attempted to murder one Annamya, a Bengali, who had recently come to Bombay, accompanied by others, on his way to Mecca for the *haj* was last week committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions.

The facts of the case have been already reported in these columns.

His Worship in his order of commitment has at great length discussed the evidence before him. He has described the peculiar manner in which the accused seduced Annamya to accompany him from the Mussafarkhana, at Bhendi Bazaar, where he was temporarily putting up, to Bandra, with the object of robbing him of the money he had on his person namely currency notes of the value of Rs. 215, silver change of Rs. 15, and a sewed up bag of rupees.

His worship describes the struggle between the complainant and the accused at the time the alleged murderous attack was committed by the latter on Annamya at the well at Rajan Pokhadi into which both tumbled in their struggle, thus:—"The two were locked in a fierce struggle in the water. Realizing the danger Annamya fought for his very life, he caught the knife of the accused and got cuts in the inside of the ring middle and index fingers of his left hand, ultimately he managed to get the better of the accused and held him down in the water in his turn. The accused let go his hold on Annamya who swam across the wall and ran for his life for help."

The Magisrate then dwelt at length on the manner in which the accused ran in the north-easterly direction, avoiding houses and the road, and going through the paddy fields. He was observed emerging from Khan and walking towards Santa Cruz. He was wearing a small kerchief round his loins and a "ganji farak," and jacket. His head was bare. His clothes were wet and his feet were all besmeared with mud. In this condition he was stopped by constable Sakaram Sambhaji, who asked him questions to which accused made no reply.

The condition of the complainant on the night of the outrage appeared to be so serious that his dying declaration had to be recorded by the Magistrate, and as this was being done at his bedside, in the Bandra hospital, the following dramatic scene occurred: "While the dying declaration of Annamya was being recorded he was confronted with the accused for the purpose of identification and Annamya, though lying exhausted with the loss of blood, no sooner he saw the accused he threw off his blanket, raised himself in bed and gave the accused a kick, saying "you scoundrel was it for this you brought me down to Bandra." It seemed to his worship that the accused must have thrown away his trousers they being wet and perhaps bloodstained while escaping away from the scene of offence.

In conclusion his worship held that the accused wanted to commit murder for the purpose of stealing the amount from the person of Annamya and he was therefore directed to take his trial before the Court of Sessions Thana under Section 307 I. P. C.

The accused has been removed from the police cell at Bandra to the Thana jail.

GIRGAUM HON MAGISTRATES' COURT.

SIR NORMAN MA LEOD'S VISIT.

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court for judicature at Bombay paid a visit to the Girgaum Police Court on Monday morning. On his arrival, the distinguished visitor was received by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Rai Saheb A. W. Shete and Rao Bahadur V. S. Joshi, Honorary Magistrates. After taking a round about the Court premises, in company with Mr. Aston and others the visitor sat in the Court to observe some cases tried by a bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Rao Saheb A. W. Shete. The hearing of the case being over, Rao Saheb Shete, on behalf of the bench, said that they had much, pleasure in welcoming the distinguished visitor, at the Court. It was very gratifying to see his Lordship making it convenient to visit the Court and the bench of Magistrates would consider it a great honour to them that his Lordship took interest in acquainting himself with the procedure of their Court. It would be a very great incentive to the Honorary Magistrates if the Chief Jusice and Puisne Judges paid periodical visits to their Court.

Mr. N. S. Devrukhkar, pleader on behalf of the Police Court bar, accorded a hearty welcome to his Lordship.

Sir Norman Macleod in reply said the establishment of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates had relieved the stipendiary Courts a great deal of their petty cases. When those Courts were established it was felt doubtful whether they would find gentlemen to devote their time to that work. Time however, had shown that the Honorary Magistrates took keen interest in their work. He said he appreciated the splendid way in which the Honorary Magistrates did their work. His Lordship then left the Court.

LADY MACLEOD'S MERCY FOR ANIMALS.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Dr. A. D. Mody, at the instance of Lady Macleod, Agent, No. 6, of the Bombay branch of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged one Nenbhai Ganesh, a victoria driver, with very cruelly beating his horse on the 18th of August.

Lady Macleod deposed that she saw the accused beating his horse mercilessly on the 18th ultimo, at Hughes Road.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was, however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The Magistrates in sentencing the accused remarked:—The Court thanks Lady Macleod for the trouble taken by her in reporting the case of cruelty to the Society and in coming to the Court to give evidence. She thus sets a fine example to other citizens of Bombay. This is a humane act and the Court hopes that respectable citizens will follow her example. There is a belief among some of the citizens that the Society's agents who are empowered with the powers of a Police Constable, can only take cognizance of such offences of cruelty to animals, but such offences would be not only within their rights, but it would be their duty to file a complaint on the strength of reliable evidence from respectable citizens. We think that every encouragement should be given to the Society to take up the complaints of private individuals.

A POLICE CONSTABLE'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Jagannath Babu, a Police Constable in the "A" Division, with the theft of Rs. 117 property of one Rama Yesu.

It appeared that the accused was on duty at Frere Road on the night of 6th instant. When the complainant was passing along the road he (aaccused) accosted him and searched his person and found the sum with him. Accused then took possession of the money and marched the complainant to the Bazargate Police Station and after making him wait outside the police-station, he (accused) disappeared. The complainant waited there till morning and made a complaint to the police who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. Mr. Ferguson pressed for a heavy sentence and said that the accused who was on duty for the purpose of protecting the public had taken advantage of his position and robbed the complainant who was not a smart man. His worship sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour.

WIDENING OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

TENANTS APPEAL FOR DELAY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Dabholkar, presiding, when a letter from Messrs. Smetam Byrne and Company, Solicitors, was considered. In the letter Messrs. Smetam, Byne and Co., on behalf of shopkeepers and occupiers of houses at Church Gate Street stated that their clients had their shops and offices on the southern side of the street for a number of years and might be said to have vested interests therein; that it was understood that for the purposes of widening the street the southern line of houses was being acquired by the Municipality, that their clients had been given notices to quit, by their landlords most of whom had made agreements with the Municipality to retain their premises and that their clients did not find any place within reasonable distance to which they could shift. They pointed out that their clients would be entitled to protection under the provisions of the Rent Act even if the owners wished to reconstruct their buildings, but that they feared that the situation now created would enable the landholders to eject the tenants in the name of the Municipality, thus defeating the object of the Act. Adding that their clients would conscious of the fact that there was much congestion of traffic in Church Gate Street and was suggested that the difficulty could be met by allowing either up or down traffic to pass by this street and directing the other by the Armenian Lane, the improvement of which should be pushed through vigorously so as to admit of new houses being soon erected and made available to the persons displaced from Church Gate Street requesting that the time for demolishing the buildings in Church Gate Street might be extended and that they might be informed of the action proposed to be taken in the matter.

After some discussion it was resolved that the Committee would forward the letter to the Corporation recommending to inform the parties that their request could not be complied with.

B. B. & C. I. RY. IRREGULARITIES.

A correspondent writes:—Of late the B. B. and C. I. Railway is becoming notorious for the vagaries frequently experienced by passengers in the running of trains which arrive often much behind time.

A representation, numerously signed, was recently addressed by the employees of commercial establishments in Bombay, residing in the suburbs, complaining that the local train which leaves Andheri at 8 a.m., is very irregular and often reaches Church Gate Station after 9 a.m., thus causing endless inconvenience to employers who require the attendance of their office staffs punctually at 9 a.m., at the latest. Complainant therefore urge that an Andheri local should be run which should reach Church Gate Station punctually at 8-45 a.m., thus allowing the aggrieved passengers a quarter of an hour to cover the remaining distance to their offices in the best way possible

NEW AHMADABAD BANK.

A correspondent writes:—

With reference to our Ahmedabad correspondence about a bank to be started by Sheth M. G. Parekh of Ahmedabad, there have been numerous inquiries as to where applicants for shares of the said bank should approach. We are informed that proper information on this point can be obtained at the Victoria Mills Offices, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CINEMA'S EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Mr. K. Bulchand, school-master at Hyderabad, (Sind), gave a private exhibition of educational films at the Y. W. C. A. Hall in Mayo Road, on Monday night. The cinema is a great means to education and Mr. Bulchand showed conclusively that teachings could be inculcated in a much more interesting and vivid manner than by mere lecturing.

The exhibitor introduced the teachings from the parable of the Good Samaritan and this led up to the efforts of the Red Cross Society, including as they did the tending and nursing of sick, wounded and refugees. Apart from the knowledge gained from works of nurses, the pictures were produced with extreme steadiness and clearness and the interpolated discipline matter gave added interest to the "lecture on the screen."

"Motherhood" was an invaluable illustrated lecture in which the importance of a woman's care of prenatal children and the right and wrong way of tending babies upon birth were shown. Mr. Bulchand's aim is to obtain the patronage of corporations and Municipalities in such lectures. Such encouragement is likely to produce beneficial results. The professor has films concerning "hidden diseases" which he hopes to show soldiers and civilians alike; he has films showing the destructive work of the rat, the fly and the mosquito.

Mrs. Edith O. Houston was the hostess at the Y. W. C. A. Hall and there was a representative gathering of leading townspeople, including Professor Choksey of the Bacteriological Institute and the present Health Officer.

The O. S. K. steamer Siam Maru, which left Bombay on the 6th August, arrived at Kobe on the 4th instant.

Moulalawa Jatawadekar has contributed a sum of Rs. 25 towards the Shikshan Fund of the Shikshanonnati mandal.

THE CINEMA IN BOMBAY.

A NEW "PICTURE HOUSE."

The popularity of the cinema in India can be appreciated when we hear of the formation of a syndicate with a capital of over a crore and a half of rupees, and how much "picture going" in Bombay has become the vogue is strikingly evidenced by the number of cinema houses there are at present in existence in the city. But in the opinion of the Excelsior Theatres Company, Ltd., there is still scope in the city for further enterprise and next week will see the opening of a new cinema house which this company believes will not be so much a rival to existing theatres but will supply a want for a good class cinema show in a district where there has been considerable development in recent years.

The new theatre is the Empress which is situated in Lamington Road and is intended to supply the residents in that neighbourhood with a cinema exhibition of the class which is now given at the Excelsior and Empire without the necessity of making what may well be in these days of gharry and taxi famine in Bombay an inconvenient journey into the Fort—an entertainment to which the English resident may have no hesitation in taking his wife and children and an entertainment which will appeal as well to the educated Indian with a taste for British drama and what is best in cinema art.

The new theatre has been built on the site of a theatre which was known as "El Dorado". But there is no resemblance between the old and the new. It has been completely rebuilt, and though rather smaller than the Excelsior and Empire—the Empress seats about a thousand—it is modelled on much the same style, and the intention is to present the same class of films as are run by this syndicate in the Fort.

Both externally and internally the design of the Empress is certainly pleasing to the eye. Externally one has visions of white colonades and tasteful palm gardens in the making, and internally the decorations in gold and white alone give a sense of coolness and comfort which accentuated by the breeze created by half a hundred fans which will be enhanced in the near future by other "invisible" fans in the auditorium and the addition of a dozen exhaust fans which will expel the foul air through the roof. Owing to the difficulty experienced in securing the execution of orders, the seating accommodation has not yet been perfected, but even now there is little lacking for the comfort of the audience. The seating accommodation is exclusively composed of chairs and settees, and the higher priced seats are in the circle a distinct advantage as compared with the seating accommodation in the Fort theatres, where the best seats are too close to the screen for the pictures to be seen at their best. Another advantage about the seating accommodation in the circle, where the seats consist of double settees upholstered in leather, is that there is an aisle communicating with each settee, so that easy access is assured.

The Empress will be one of the few theatres in Bombay which will have a fixed screen, and this will ensure absolute steadiness in the pictures. The very latest Pathe cinema apparatus has been introduced, enclosed in a chamber which is guaranteed to be fireproof, and on the electrical arrangements every care has been bestowed. Of late many criticisms have been offered as regards the fire precautions and the hygienic conditions at some of the Bombay cinema Houses, but the Empress appears to be a model in every respect from this point of view. There are no fewer than twelve exists, and with such an elaborate system of ventilation as is to be found here there could scarcely be any complaint on this score. There will be cloak rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, and it is proposed to establish a bar in the circle as well as on the ground floor, where there will be the advantage of dainty little tables set in the palm gardens.

For the present the attractions at the Empress Theatre will be surely cinema, but with the advent of the cold weather it is hoped to introduce the same kind of vaudeville which has been so successful at the Excelsior and Empire Theatres in the Fort. Nor is this the only new venture of the Excelsior Theatres Company, which is reported to have acquired a plot of land near the Railway Hotel where it is proposed to build a fourth and even more elaborate theatre than any of those already in existence.

The Empress Theatre was constructed to the designs of Messrs. Bhedwar and Bhedwar; the contractors were Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Sons, and the electrical installation was carried out by Mr. Pherozeshah. During the absence in England of the general manager of the company, Mr. James McGrath, it will be run under the personal supervision of the secretary of the Company, Mr. A. R. Bilimoria.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Durand. It was Payne's task to temporise till Lord Roberts, who was to have left, had left India. Deliberate procrastination on the journey achieved the object. Roberts had started for England when Payne arrived and it was easy to prevail on the Viceroy to abandon the preparations for hostility and despatch a peace mission under Durand.

But the tribal conflicts were not the only ones to demand the Amir's anxious thought. There was an old agreement with the Russians, of 1873, which made the Oxus the Northern limit of Afghan and the Muscovites demanded its liberal fulfilment. They had besides intruded themselves upon the Pamiers, where land was disputed only between the Afghans and Chinese. The Russians had no *locus standi*. At three places,—Sarez Pamir, Alichur Pamir and Badakhshan, the Russians were unprovoked aggressors. The Amir therefore suggested that not only the tribal disputes but the Pamirs trouble should also be set right by the Durand Commission. And what is known in Indo-Afghan history as Durand mission left Peshawar for Abdur Rahman's Dominions on September, 19, 1893.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

A SUMMARY OF SEMI-OFFICIAL RETROSPECT.

I

It was long the talk of the bazars that the treaty of Peace concluded with Afghanistan at Rawalpindi left much to be desired. The Viceroy's latest pronouncement *ex cathedra* has confirmed the suspicions. The outstanding questions between the Government of India and the Amir have not by any means been disposed of with the certitude of finality. The tone of the Afghan plenipotentiary was of defiance. He told the envoy of the Government of India, Sir Hamilton Grant, in effect, that it was India and not Kabul that stood to gain by concord. He spoke of Bolshevism and of overtures made by the Government of India. Lord Chelmsford, in a manner took occasion to traverse S. Nasar Ali Ahmed's enunciation. However his Excellency also referred to a possible treaty of friendship; and we know that a fresh Boundary Commission has started or is about to commence delimnating operations. It will be at all events some time before thorough cordiality is resumed on both sides. For the thorny problem of the independent tribes has not been negotiated. The question is asked why should there be even any no man's land to disturb Kabul's commercial relations with Calcutta and Bombay. In view of these conditions it may be useful to call back to our mind the salient features of the history of our regularised contact with the Amirs of the Afghans.

Under instructions from the Marquess of Ripon the then Viceroy, in 1880, Sir Lepel Griffen addressed a letter to Amir Abdur Rahman, who was recognised as their ruler by the Afghan Sardars assembled at Kabul; in the course of which the following conditional pledge of succour was made:

"If any Power attempts to interfere in Afghanistan leading to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of Your Highness, the British Government would be prepared to aid you to such extent and in such manner as may appear to them necessary in repelling it, provided your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations".

Abdur Rahman loyally abided by the compact for some years. For, in 1883 we find Lord Ripon placing it on record that the Amir's conduct had impressed him so favorably that "I have determined to offer to your Highness personally a subsidy of 12 lakhs a year, payable monthly, to be devoted to the payment of your troops, and to the other measures required for the defence of your North Western Frontier."

Meanwhile, Russia was advancing on and through Central Asia. Merv was annexed in February, 1884 Representations from Britain brought it about that an Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission was to meet at Sarakhs, which had just been occupied. But it was not the Russian's policy to be unequivocal. Sir Peter Lumsden was dispatched to the trysting place where the Russians managed to be absent. The Russians continued their onward move. Britain continued on her part paper remonstrances, despatches being exchanged intermittably between London, St. Petersburg Kabul and Calcutta. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were to hold a plenary State Durbar at Rawalpindi on April, 1885. The Amir was invited and did homage to the British sovereign's relatives, Russia taking advantage of the ruler's absence to massacre 1200 Afghans The Amir complained of British apathy. Lord Dufferin took upon himself to reassure him. A single step forward by Russia would be treated by the British as a *casus belli*. At the next conference the Amir was presented with ten lakhs in Rupees, twenty-thousand rifles and corresponding supply of cannon. The grateful Abdur Rahman declared: "In return for this kindness and favour I am ready with my arms and people to render any service that may be required of me or the Afghan nation."

The Russo-Afghan Boundary dispute was not settled till 1887 Now, however, Lord Lansdowne was at the head of India Government. He was for "active frontier policy". The Quetta railway was pushed forward past Khaja Amran and Old Chaman upto New Chaman. The Amir resented the extention: it was a violation of the Treaty of Gandmak which had fixed the limits of British Baluchistan. It involved at least two expeditions to the Hazaras of the Black Mountain. Tension was soon intensified. The Government of India stopped passage of war materials into Kabul. The Amir on his part repudiated the subsidy of 12 lakhs granted by Ripon. wrote his protest to the Premier Lord Salisbury and prohibited his people the use of the British railway. Wars against independent clans were declared and Hunza, Nagar and Chitral were attacked. The Asmar Valley was occupied by the Amir's troops under Sepah Salar Ghulam Hyder Khan in 1891. Next year all the marches were ablaze. Lord Lansdowne hoped to settle matters by a personal interview in India to which Abdur Rahman was invited. The latter excused himself and was again requested to meet the Viceroy at least on the frontier. This too he declined to do on a colorable pretext. Thereupon the Viceroy remembered that the Amir had made twice proposals that a British Mission should visit Kabul and now told Abdur Rahman accordingly that Lord Roberts would cross over to Jellalabad. Lord Roberts had the presidence to press for counteracting Russian designs but was also the hero of the wars of 1878-80 and hence not beloved of the Afghans. The conditions at Kabul were favorable for a sharp collision There was general disaffection in the Amir's territory besides particular revolts. But Abdur Rahman's wits did not forsake him He worded a courteous reply to what was virtually Lord Lansdowne's ultimatum and submitted that his own envoy, an Englishman would wait on him. This personal representative of the Amir was Mr. (subsequently Sir Salter Payne. The Foreign Secretary of the day was Mr. (subsequently Sir Mortimer)

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 10th September, 1919.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

An idea prevailed with the Government of Bombay for a long time that they had done their share of promoting higher education by establishing two colleges in Bombay and Poona. We have travelled far since then and Government have taken over the Gujarat College and established the Karnatak College. They have not been content with this development. With a growing sense of the responsibility of the State for providing facilities for all branches of education from the highest to the lowest—a sense developed by constant demand by the educated classes for education and more education for the people—they appointed a committee last year to inquire into the question of providing additional facilities for education in the Government Arts Colleges, by increasing accommodation in the existing colleges and by starting new ones. The Committee has submitted a highly valuable and interesting report and Government have accepted, in the main, the recommendations and with commendable promptitude,—which we wish they would display at all times,—they have already taken action in regard to many points. The first question that naturally engaged the attention of the Committee was whether the accommodation was adequate. A complaint had been raised in the press and the Council that many students were refused admission, notably in the Government colleges. The Committee seeks to meet it by arguing that many of the applicants send duplicate applications and that it cannot be said that a student refused admission in one college has altogether failed to gain entry in any college. This ingenious explanation was given on behalf of Government to a question of the Hon. Mr. Parekh, but Government and the Committee have forgotten to note that when all the colleges have been refusing admission, the plausible theory they have advanced cannot be accepted as true. It goes without saying that Government colleges ruthlessly refused admission when their fixed number was reached and if the evil was not felt in all its intensity it was due to the action of the private colleges which, as far as possible, kept their doors open. The strain on the private colleges was very great owing to the refusal of the Government colleges to bear their proper share. We are not disposed to quarrel with the Committee, since it has clearly admitted that the existing accommodation is inadequate in view of the growing number of students seeking admission and that it will not do to rely on the School Leaving Examination to reduce the number of applicants and that the only reasonable way to meet the needs of the latter is to increase the accommodation and start new colleges.

The Committee admits the necessity of providing more accommodation throughout the Presidency, but says that it should be increased not necessarily by establishing new Government colleges only. The Committee has, we are afraid, misunderstood the point. There has been no desire whatsoever to discourage private effort. Where it is forthcoming, it must be encouraged and we are very glad that Government have announced their intention of subsidising private colleges to the extent of one-third of their assets or one-fourth of their expenditure. We trust private agencies will take due note of the Government offer and start new colleges at suitable centres. Nonetheless it cannot be admitted that the days of the direct efforts of the State are over. It must be remembered that the ultimate responsibility rests on the State and it must see that adequate facilities are provided all over the Presidency, whether by its own efforts or through aided private agency. The Committee has rightly laid stress on the point that adequate and suitable hostel accommodation should be provided everywhere. Government have recognised the importance of the recommendation and we trust that before many days are over we shall see increased accommodation in all the Government colleges. Government are not oblivious of the necessity of making special grants to private colleges in this connection, judging from their donation of 1½ lakhs to the Fergusson College for hostel accommodation. The third general recommendation with which Government deal is that colleges should be more freely distributed over the Presidency to satisfy the needs of different localities. They do not accept it in its entirety. They are anxious to concentrate higher education at a few places, forgetting that in this Presidency there has been already too much of concentration. The urgent necessity in this Presidency is that of opening new centres of education. Where the needs of the situation can be met by encouraging the establishment of colleges at a particular centre, there is much in the idea of Government to recommend. We cannot, however, overlook the necessity of serving all places. A college primarily benefits the district in which it is situate. We have to look also to the needs of other districts. Mere theory will not do and a rigid adherence to the Patna ideal of having all colleges within one mile of the Senate house will be decidedly harmful. The question of the location of colleges should be decided in reference to the immediate needs of the Presidency. Of course, colleges may and should be encouraged within easy reach and control of university centres, where necessary. Coming to the special recommendations of the College Committee, we agree with it that the premier college in the Presidency is not housed properly. If it be too late in the day to suggest a new building altogether, Government are bound to see that the Government Law School and the Government records are removed from the Elphinstone College buildings without a moment's delay and that the entire buildings are handed over to the College. Government state that the question of removing the records is separately under consideration. But the question is not a new one. Principals of the Elphinstone College from time to time have bitterly complained of having to live in the neighbourhood of musty records and the grievance has been under consideration for ages. What is required is action, not consideration, which, in Government phraseology, means only delay. Government have said nothing about the Law School. It is difficult to understand why they are treating the latter so cavalierly, when it does not cost them a pie but, on the contrary, pays a handsome sum annually. Is it not time for it to be housed separately and looked after properly? If the changes proposed are carried out accommodation in the Elphinstone College can be doubled. We are surprised that absolutely small classes of 50 each are suggested entailing an unnecessarily heavy cost. A class of 100 students would be neither too big nor too small and we hope Government will not enforce a lower limit. At the Deccan College, as it is situate, an increasing number of day students, as the Committee points out, are not likely to apply for admission. The Committee rightly suggests that the College should be removed and brought nearer other colleges, before being enlarged. Government categorically remark that there is no imperative need at present either for the removal or expansion of the College. We do not see the propriety or necessity of keeping the Deccan College away from other Arts colleges in Poona and Government would do well to remove it to the Agriculture College buildings and transfer the Agriculture College to the present Deccan College buildings. If this is done, the three Arts colleges would be almost together and a system of inter-collegiate lectures can be easily arranged for. In the Gujarat College, additional accommodation is to be provided for 250 students and the Karnatak College will provide for 400 students. Government, we are glad to note, have issued orders already in connection with the last two colleges. Regarding the Committee's suggestion that Sir Mahomed Yusuf's donation should be utilised towards founding an Arts College in Salsette, Government have already announced their intention of starting the long-deferred College.

We are extremely surprised, however, that Government consider that the time has not yet come for the establishment of a Women's College in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye has dissented from the Committee's suggestion that a Women's College should be started in Bombay. He argues that there are only 80 or 90 women students in Arts in Bombay and that it would be expensive to have a college for such a small number of students. He is in favour of co-education and recommends that hostels should be started for women students. The question is not, as Mr. Paranjpye misunderstands, one of *purdah;* and it is perfectly plain that if a special college is started many more women students than now would take advantage of the institution. Such a college has succeeded remarkably well in Madras and Bombay will prove no exception. There is no need of importing women professors all from England; the staff can be recruited in India. The fear of Mr. Paranjpye that women would prefer to attend men's colleges even if a separate college were provided for them is groundless. He gives the whole case away by withdrawing his objection if the college was started by a private agency. The Committee has suggested that colleges should be established in Hyderabad (Sind) and in Northern and Southern Mahratta Districts. Government approve of the suggestion and have expressed their willingness to give grants to private colleges. In addition to the Willingdon College at Sangli, which serves primarily the interests of the Southern Maharatta States, there is a proposal of the Karnatak Education Society to start a college at Dharwar. The Northern Mahratta Districts alone remain to be provided for and, we trust, Nasik and Khandesh will join heads and hands and start a college at Nasik. The Committee has recommended that Government should take over the D. J. Sind College of Karachi. Government have admitted the principle of starting a model college in every Division. So far as the Presidency proper is concerned, it has been already enforced. Why should Sind alone be left out? If there is any difficulty regarding D. J. Sind College Government should start a college at Hyderabad. At all events Sind ought to have a Government College. On the whole there would be, roughly, increased accommodation for 500 students in the Government colleges. This is not altogether adequate having regard to possible demand. Government deserve, however, to be congratulated for recognising the State's responsibility and announcing their intention to give grants to new ventures at suitable centres rather than for the actual accommodation provided for in the Government colleges. The policy adopted by Government—thanks to the efforts of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola—constitutes a welcome departure and higher education in the Presidency has for the first time a bright future.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

We draw the serious and urgent attention of all who are concerned about "public safety" and the decency of the administration of the City's affairs to a letter which we publish elsewhere regarding alleged Police high-handedness. The letter has been largely signed by men—some of them well-known merchants of Princess Street—who declare themselves to have been eye-witnesses of the incident,—outrageous, if true,—narrated in the letter. To any one accustomed to Police administration in other civilized countries, such an incident would appear altogether incredible. But unfortunately to those who know the ways of the Police, especially in their dealings with illiterate people, in this country—and the City of Bombay, in spite of its advance in civilization in many directions, has not much improvement to show in this particular respect—the incident will not appear surprising but one merely marking the climax of not unusual Police high-handedness. There is this much, however, to be said that, so far as this City is concerned, such high-handedness is displayed only by the policemen in the lower grades and its irruption is confined to parts of the City inhabited mostly by the poor and the illiterate and the trading community who are, for the most part, ignorant of law and of their own rights. This makes it all the more incumbent on higher Police authorities to be more vigilant than they have been hitherto in detecting the exercise of the rough—and sometimes brutal—methods in dealing with the public as well as persons rightly or wrongly under arrest—and to see that in all such cases the punishment given is stern enough to be deterrent. Above all, it is incumbent on them to impress upon the policemen the fact that they are, first and last, guardians of law, and, as such, must be more scrupulous than ordinary citizens in maintaining its dignity and should not, as many of them are accustomed to do, take the law into their own hands. We understand that about seventy persons from the Princess Street saw the Police Commissioner, who has promised a departmental enquiry into the matter. We trust Mr. Griffiths will realise that an adequate fulfilment of this undertaking necessitates the publication of the results of the enquiry and the steps that he will deem necessary to take. For, if the facts as narrated in the letter are true—and on the face of them they bear the impress of truth—the conduct of the policemen concerned assumes the proportion of a public outrage. Further, the good name of the Police force, as a whole, is also involved in incidents such as this. In justice alike to the Police force and to the public the matter should, therefore, not be allowed to rest with a departmental enquiry. The public must know the result of the enquiry and must be fully satisfied that justice has been done to citizens who have been wronged and that the culprits have been adequately exemplarily dealt with.

OUTCASTED NEWSPAPERS.

We do not know if Sir George Lloyd's Government are proud of the legacy of the *index expurgatorius* of journalism left by his immediate predecessors in office, Lords Sydenham and Willingdon, but they cannot surely be relishing the unenviable notriety that has been thrust on them as a result of the Hon. Mr. Patel's interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council. The long list of newspapers proscribed from Government patronised libraries, which we publish elsewhere, is an eloquent testimony to the armoury of indirect devices, in addition to the direct weapon of the Press Act,—not to mention the all-embracing provisions of the Defence of India Act—to which the Government have recourse to suppress newspapers which may have offended the *amour propre* of some official or other. Among these devices, the "registered library" and the newspaper subsidy are the inventions of Lord Sydenham's own genius and the Governments of the Punjab and Delhi have only walked in his footsteps, seeing how successful these underhand means have proved. It will be recalled how Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the authorities of one or two of Bombay's leading libraries put up a valiant fight against the unwarranted interference with the public in the choice of their newspapers and refused to be dictated by the Director of Public Instruction in this matter, though they had to forego the privilege of receiving departmental blue books and other official publications. We believe even to-day the Petit Library is not favoured with official publications from the Government, but we suppose it is none the worse for this. But some of the mofussil libraries, which were not so fortunately situated as the Petit, had either to bow down to the Government order or run the risk of gradual extinction. On the other hand, the proscribed newspapers also, which were furnished with no explanation of the reasons prompting the official ban against them, have had to suffer even more and several of them, as will be seen, have ceased to exist. A word must be said as to the selection of journals deemed obnoxious by our enlightened Government. "The Maratha," the "Kesari," the "Gujerati," "Sandesh," "Young India," the "Hindustan," the "New Times" and the "Hindu"—are all among the "untouchables."

Notes of the Day.

The Plight of Budapest.

After the brigandage that the Rumanian troops have indulged in during the last three or four months, it is not surprising to hear that Budapest is on the verge of famine, that the mortality among infants is 50 per cent. and that the people have begun to eat even dogs. The Allied Powers who allowed, if not encouraged, the Rumanians to over-run Hungary in order to checkmate Bolshevism, are unable—or are they reluctant?—now to exorcise the Rumanian frankestein they have raised and poor Hungary sees a worse form of Bolshevism enthroned than perhaps any that Bela Kun and his associates could have set up. The danger of the westward march of Russian Bolshevism has no doubt been arrested by the overthrow of the Soviet regime in Hungary, but the remedy which the Allied diplomacy has applied is in danger of proving more disastrous than the disease itself. Apart from the Hapsburgs and the military clique, are the Allied Powers convinced that the Magyars are less preferable as neighbours than the Rumanians or the Czecho-Slovaks? It is to be hoped that the latest note from the Supreme Council will prove more effective than any that went before in putting an end to Rumanian *zabrusti* in Budapest and Hungary and pave the way for a more humane settlement of the Hungarian problem, which must include the putting an end to the Friedrich regime in Budapest under the protection of Rumania.

Profiteering by the Improvement Trust.

We wish to draw the earnest attention of all vitally interested in the housing problem of Bombay—and of none more than Sir George Lloyd's Government—to the profiteering proclivities of the City Improvement Trust, which are again asserting themselves in even more menacing a form than heretofore and which, if not checked betimes, may result in incalculable mischief being done to the housing programme which his Excellency's Government are engaged in formulating. The Trust has done enough harm during its career to last a generation or two and is largely and directly responsible, through what it has done and what it has left undone, for the present housing crisis. If Sir George Lloyd is not sufficiently posted in the history of the rake's career of the Trust, he has a colleague who will certainly enlighten him on the subject. The Trust's latest move, as pointed out by a correspondent to-day, is to cast a wide net over nearly half a dozen villages in the Worli-Sewri-Dharavi-Wadala area, in anticipation of the official housing programme and without itself announcing its own building programme, so that the former when it comes to materialise may be modified to suit its convenience enabling it to pile up its profits by the enhanced values of the properties. If the Trust is genuinely interested in the housing of the poor and middle class population, it should first complete the development of the Matunga-Sion properties, which have been left untouched so long. But, if the development of Worli-Sewri-Wadala-Dharavi area is to be taken in hand, let it be as part and parcel of the official housing programme and let it be carried out under the Town Planning Act. By the way, why is the Trust, which is shortly to commit *hari-kari*, anxious to hurry up with such an inordinately ambitious scheme?

Economic Education.

The public of this Presidency and the student world in particular will feel thankful to Sir George Lloyd for his assurance that Government are fully alive to their obligation to provide all possible facilities to the youth of Western India to equip themselves properly to take part in the coming economic development of the country. The absence of any reference to this aspect of the problem in Sir George Lloyd's recent addresses to the students was sorely disappointing to a public weary of pious platitudes and anxious for some material achievements. His Excellency has, however, now repaired the omission and made clear that he is actively engaged in considering the best ways of securing an extension of technical education in the Presidency. Not only is there need of a net-work of industrial and agricultural schools and classes in the districts, but the few technical institutions like the V. J. Technical Institute, the Engineering College, the Agricultural College, the Sir George Clarke Laboratories and the Ahmedabad Technical Institute, are capable of further development. In addition to these measures, there is a great necessity of a semi-official employment bureau, which will undertake, in co-operation with the mill-owners and other captains of industry, to arrange for the apprenticeship and employment of graduates from the technical institutions. We hope these and other aspects of the problem are present in the mind of Sir George Lloyd's Government.

A Model Institution.

It is a matter of regret that so far Municipal as well as private efforts to educate the children in the thickly populated mill districts of Bombay have been confined to the elementary or at least the Anglo-Vernacular stage, with the consequence that the labouring classes of these districts have had few facilities for any sound education whatsoever. The recent activities of the Social Service League and the Gokhale Education Society, have however, put a new complexion on the whole situation and the City's obligations to its poor and illiterate are coming to be realised in an increasing measure. The first annual report of the Parel High School, which was followed by the latter Society in August last, contains ample evidence of the urgent need of facilities, such as are sought to be provided by the school, being placed within the reach of the population of Parel, Lalbag, Chinchpoogli and Sewri, in a greater and greater proportion. From 25 boys at the start, the strength of the school has now reached 125. There are at present four standards, but with more funds forthcoming the full-fledged High School will not be long in materialising. The most important feature of the school is, of course, the prominent attention that is paid to the technical side of education. Carpentry and smithy classes, will, we are told, be started as soon as suitable premises are secured. The greatest desideratum of the school is a building of its own, which will require about a lakh and a half. We trust the earnest appeal of the Society to mill-owners and the philanthropic public of Bombay to come to its aid will not go in vain.

LABOUR VS. CAPITAL.

DIRECT ACTION DEPRECATED.

DEMAND FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

TRADE UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 9.

Much interest is aroused in the Trades' Union Congress which opens at Glasgow to-day. The two chief subjects of discussion will be nationalisation and fighting in Russia on both of which direct action has been temporarily suspended.

There were demonstrations in Glasgow last night under auspices of the Triple Alliance and the Independent Labour Party at which speakers dwelt on the coming bitter fight between the workers and the capitalists.

Mr. Clynes speaking at Carlisle said that this was the most momentous week in the history of organised labour. He warned labour that by threatening wrong method to attain its ends it risked alienating the public.

There is much speculation as to whether Colonel John Ward who has just returned from Russia will attend the Congress. Colonel Ward interviewed in London yesterday emphatically denied that Admiral Koltchak whom he knew well was a reactionary. Admiral Koltchak was a great student of English laws and customs and was a constitutionalist thoroughly imbued with the English ideas of Government.

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 9.

Mr. Stuart Bunning, presiding at the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow declared that a national strike for political ends would mean revolution and a desperate gamble with the lives of men women and children. He did not despair of consitutional methods. There was no political reform which the workers of Great Britain were not able to achieve by ballot. Direct action was an unnecessary confession of failure. He deplored sectional strikes and predicted an early return of Labour Government in Britain.

Mr. Bunning declared that increased output could only be obtained by co-operation between employers and workers and the latter were willing to do their share (Cheers). He urged that the reputation of the trade unionists for keeping bargains must be upheld, especially in view of the probability of an early establishment of Labour Government (Cheers).

The Congress passed a resolution instructing the Parliamentary Committee to draft a practical and effective policy for the control of industry, which would destroy such capitalistic schemes as copartnership and dividend sharing.

A resolution in favour of free trade was also passed by a large majority.

MYSTERIOUS ATTACK ON SOLDIERS.

RIFLES LOOTED AND ONE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

Seventeen Shropshires in charge of a corporal going to the church at Fermoy yesterday morning carrying rifles but no ammunition were attacked near the church by a dozen men who jumped from motor-cars and used revolvers and clubs. The first volley from the revolvers killed one soldier and wounded three others, one dangerously. The other soldiers were badly injured by bludgeons. The assailants secured most of the rifles and drove off to Waterford. The police and the military in armoured cars and motor lorries scoured the country all the day long. The result is unknown.

HOW BOLSHEVIKS' VICTIMS WERE SHOT.

GENERAL SMIRNOFF AMONG RESCUED HOSTAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 9.

ODESSA.—General Smirnoff of the Port Arthur fame is among the rescued hostages. The majority of the Bolsheviks' victims were shot in the courtyard of their headquarters in the garage or in the labyrinth of cellars beneath. The walls of the cellars were pitted with bullet marks and bespattered with bloodstains. Hundreds of empty vodka bottles were found in one cellar showing that the executioners were doped before their ghastly work. One open cellar twenty feet deep was overlooked by a window whence the Bolsheviks fired their rifles into a packed mass of humanity below. The executioners arrested included several girls in their teens. Shooting was carried out regularly at eleven o'clock every night. The number of victims is estimated at between two and three thousand.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK.

RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 9.

An official telegram from Admiral Koltchak from Omsk states that he has resumed the offensive and that fierce fighting has taken place in the direction of Yaloutorovsk and Kurgan. Admiral Koltchak's troops have gained a series of victories and have captured prisoners and booty. The Reds are retreating.

CAPTURE OF TAMBOFF.

THREATENS TO CUT OFF BOLSHEVIK THRUST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 9.

ODESSA. (Undated).—The capture of Tamboff with only twenty casualties by Kamontoff the famous Cossack leader and a master of fox-hounds threatens to cut off the Bolshevik thrust at the junction of the Cossack and volunteer armies which have reached Valinki. Bolshevik concentration against General Denikin is now driving back Wrangel along the Volga. Kamontoff is organising a division of the ex-Bolsheviks captured in Tamboff.

FIGHTING IN SILESIA CONTINUES.

TWO TOWNS ATTACKED BY INSURGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A message from Warsaw states that the fighting in Silesia continues. The Germans report that on September 1st insurgents attacked Pietrowice and Godoff. There are 29,000 insurgents in Upper Silesia.

MARSHAL ALLENBY IN PARIS

SYRIAN SITUATION REPORTED EASIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

PARIS.—Marshal Allenby arrived here to-day. The French newspapers declare that the situation with regard to Syria is easier. They mention a report that Marshal Allenby is going to England to advise that France should get the mandate for Syria.

BUDAPEST ON VERGE OF FAMINE.

FEARFUL SHORTAGE OF SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 5.—The city is on the verge of famine. There are twelve days' supply of fats, eleven days' of flour and corn, two days' of meat, four days' of coal and practically no milk. Mortality among infants is fifty per cent. The Municipal stores houses are empty and there is not a single egg in them compared with twelve million normally. Six-hundred tons of provisions are arriving daily instead of the customary three thousand. Vegetables are the chief diet and dogs have been eaten recently.

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

PARIS.—The Yugo-Slave have decided to sign the Austrian treaty hoping to secure modification of the minorities protection clause.

RUMOUR OF SALE OF STATE TREASURES IN TURKEY.

750,000 OFFERED FOR PEACOCK THRONE OF DELHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that it is rumoured there that the Government proposes to sell a number of state treasures including the famous peacock throne of Delhi. The newspapers aver that the Government has been offered £750,000 sterling for it.

Apparently the idea of a marriage between the Shah of Persia and one daughter of the Sultan has been abandoned and the dismissal of the Persian Minister in Constantinople is ascribed to this.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

250 DEATHS DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

STOCKHOLM.—There are 250 deaths from cholera in Petrograd daily.

BRITAINS' WATER POWER.

ELECTRICITY AND COAL.

SIR C. PARSONS ON DEVELOPMENTS DURING WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

The Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, presiding at a meeting of the British Association at Bournemouth, in the course of inaugural address dwelt at length on the developments during the war in turbines, sound-ranging and the listening devices by land and sea, also engineering electrity, etcetera. He remarked that there was no golden rule to secure cheaper electricity; generally speaking the best way was by widespread network of mains. Electrification of tramways and suburban railways in Britain had been an undoubted success where the volume of traffic justified frequent service. Electrification of main lines would save coal but the economical success of such an enterprise would depend whether the volume of traffic would suffice to pay the working expenses and provide satisfactory return on capital. Sir C. Parsons stated that England was using up resources in coal more rapidly than most countries and long before any near approach of exhaustion was reached her richer seams would have become impoverished and the cost of mining so much increased that given cheap transport it might pay her better to import coal.

WATER POWER.

As regards water power the amount available in Britain was under one and a half million horse power compared with twenty millions in Canada, thirty millions in the remainder of the Empire and one hundred and fifty millions in the remainder of the world. Sir Charles thought that the average capital required to produce electrical power from coal was less than half the amount required in case of water power. Running costs in connection with water power were greater. The cost of harnessing all water-power in the world would be eight thousand millions sterling.

Referring to the possible new sources of power apart from the Molecular energy Sir Charles mentioned his suggestion of 1904 to sink a shaft twelve miles into the earth. The estimated cost would be five millions sterling and the time required eighty-five years. Since this suggestion experiments had been conducted by Professor Adams of McGill University of Montreal showing that the scheme was practicable in limestone to the depth of fifteen miles and in granite to the depth of thirty miles. Sir Charles remarked that little was at present known of the earth's interior except inferentially. He believed his suggestion if carried out would be of inestimable value to science.

Sir Parsons pointed out that boreholes had been sunk at Lardarello in Italy which discharged large volumes of highpressure steam which were being utilised to generate ten thousand horsepower by turbines, while near Naples a similar project was on foot to supply power to great works in the district. It seemed probable, said Sir Charles, that in volcanic regions very large amount of power might be obtained directly or indirectly by boring.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

ENGINEERS' MEETING AT GLASGOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A meeting of four thousand engineers in Glasgow to-day discussed the scheme for amalgamating fourteen engineering trades unions with a membership of half a million and the funds amounting approximately to 3½ millions. It was decided to hold an immediate ballot on the question.

ANOTHER HOUSE LOOTING CASE.

RIOTERS' MOCK COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

Khan Bahadur Hussenkhan's house looting case was taken up to-day, before the First Tribunal. In this case, five persons stand charged under sections 395 and 412. Hussen Khan narrated how his house was sacked by the rioters. He identified several articles and clothes. He stated that he had lost property worth Rs. 22,802 including the house. Witness Fate Khan corroborated Hussenkhan and said that the rioters held a mock court in Hussainkhan's house and imitated as if Hussainkhan was fining the people. Nine prosecution witnesses were examined and practically the prosecution case was over. The charge was framed under sections 395 and 412 against all the accused. All accused pleaded not guilty. The defence side cited eleven witnesses.

The case relating to the burning of the Matriculation Mandap will be taeka up on Wednesday next.

AN "INSULT TO MUSLIMS,"

The Muslim congregation in London, assembled for Friday prayers at 111, Campden Hill Road, on August 15th, unanimously, passed a resolution indignant protesting against the Prime Minister's description of General Allenby's campaign in Palestine as a crusade for Christian conquest of territories which have long been Muslim. That description they consider as an insult to our Muslim soldiers who assisted in that conquest and the Muslim allies whose adherence made it possible.—The "Daily Herald."

BOMB OUTRAGE IN SEOUL.

ATTEMPT AT NEW GOVERNOR OF KOREA.

BARON SAITO ESCAPES UNHURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6th.—A message from Seoul states that a bomb was to-day thrown at Baron Saito, the new Governor of Korea who was fortunately unhurt.

Reuter is informed that the attempt to assassinate Baron Saito was made while Baron Saito was driving from the station. The bomb exploded with great violence, 29 spectators being injured. The carriage was penetrated in three places by splinters.

FIRE IN COTTON WAREHOUSE AT ROTTERDAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 9.

ROTTERDAM.—A fire has occurred in a cotton warehouse at the docks and the damage is estimated at two and half million guilders.

PASSENGER BOAT SANGOLA.

RUNS AGROUND AT FULTA POINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Calcutta Port Authorities received information this morning, that the vessel Sangola, with passengers on board from Australia and Singapore had run aground at Fulta Point.

The steam launch Rescue has been despatched to her rescue. It is expected that the vessel will be refloated at flood-tide during the course of the day.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB'S DINNER CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 8.

"New India" says that at the general meeting of the Members of the Cosmopolitan Club, on Saturday, the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Club to give an entertainment to H. E. the Viceroy during his tour in Madras was rescinded.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Llyod, and Lady Lloyd will arrive in Simla on 3rd October and after a few days' visit will proceed to Kashmir.

The Maharaja of Bikaner and the Jam of Nawanagar will arrive on 21st September.

Sir Edward, Lady and Miss Gait will arrive at the Viceregal Lodge on 12th instant, as guests of the Viceroy.

Bhai Sardul Singh Caveesheur, Editor, "New Herald" who was first required in connection with Martial Law cases, and who was arrested under defence of India Act on the 6th of August, was released on the 5th instant after having been detained in custody for one month.

We understand that Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service. Mr. Orr had been on leave in England.

ANOTHER CALCUTTA RIVER COLLISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Another river collision took place shortly before 1 p.m., on Sunday between two inland steamers belonging to the River Steam Navigation Company Durani and India near the Melancholy Point not far from the wreck of the Retrever with the result that two flats were damed. The Durani was towing a flat on either side to Calcutta, while the India, also with a flat on either side, was going down stream. Just as the vessels were about cross each other near a sand bank the collision took lace resulting in the flat Nambar with the Durani and the flat Basarhat with the India being damaged. The Basarhat began to leak badly and was towed to the Prinseps Ghat where her cargo is being unloaded.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, left Naini Tal on September 8, to take up the appointment as representative of the Indian Government at the International Labour Conference at Washington.

(Continued from Column 6.)

lution, which was supported by Mrs. Haji Yusuf Sobhani and Mrs. Lilawanti Banker. and carried.

On the motion of Miss B. A. Engineer. seconded by Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar, it was resolved to authorise the President to transmit by wire the first resolution to H. E. the Viceroy.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On the motion of Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, seconded by Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Mehta for presiding at the meeting; and the proceedings terminated.

FIJI INDENTURES.

CANCELLATION URGED.

MEETING OF BOMBAY WOMEN.

A meeting of the women of Bombay was held yesterday at the Vanita Vieram Hall, Bombay, to protect against the continuance of indentured labour in Fiji. Lady Mehta presided, and there was a large attendance of ladies of all the Indian communities in Bombay.

Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas proposing that Lady Mehta be requested to take the chair, said Lady Mehta, who bore an honoured name was always ready to lend the support of her great name to all movements for the good of the public. They could not have selected a worthier lady to preside at that afternoon's meeting.

Mrs. Lukmani seconded the proposition which was carried.

LADY MEHTA'S SPEECH.

Lady Mehta, addressing the meeting, said:—

Many of you, I think, will remember a largely attended public meeting of women, which was held two years ago at Madhav Baug, on 27th February 1917. We gathered on that occasion to request the Government of India to put a stop to the practice of taking Indian labourers to Fiji and the other colonies under indenture. This evil practice has already been stopped by the Government of India, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that for the last two years no labourers are allowed to be taken out of the country under such conditions. We all are very grateful to the Government of India for this.

To-day, we are once again gathered here on account of our poor Indian labourers in Fiji, and I will tell you briefly what it is about. The last batch of labourers was taken from India to Fiji under indentures in 1917. Accordingly, although the system of indenture labour is now abolished, poor people will have to live under indenture for two years, yet in great misery; and the conditions of their life are such that the morality of the women is altogether ruined. Such a state of things has been going on for years and it is not possible to know what incalculable hardships the poor ignorant and helpless Indian labourers have suffered in the Colonies through all this period. In 1915, the well known sympathetic friend of Indians, Mr. Andrews, especially went to make enquiries personally in the Fiji islands; and with the help of another sympathetic friend of Indians, Mr. W. W. Pearson, he made thorough investigations in this matter. Both these gentlemen published their report in February 1916. The conditions they described greatly shocked the people of India. We cannot sufficiently thank these two noble Englishmen for bringing to light these dreadful conditions under which these poor people were living. Until these are remedied and the conditions of the Indian labourers are improved, several well-known leaders of the people have resolved to draw the attention of the Government of India to this subject again and again and do all in their power to help this cause.

It has been said in some quarters that if the indentures are cancelled at once, it would mean a great loss to their sugar cane planters, and the sugar refining companies would suffer. But we know that there is no weight in this argument and it is advanced merely out of self-interest. Once freed from indentures, the majority of labourers will not only be willing to do this work for reasonable wages, but in the absence of any other means of livelihood, they will be obliged to do it. As they will be no longer bound by indentures, those employers who do not give good treatment will find it difficult to obtain labourers and will thus have to mend their ways. It is also said that the labourers, if freed from indentures, will demand higher wages. If they do make such a demand, it is but natural and fair. They are badly in need of higher wages as the necessities of life have become dearer in Fiji as all over the world; and in consequence, suffer great misery and want. The sugar refining companies have made millions of pounds by the labours of these poor workmen. The happiness and the comforts of these people who helped to make the millions have been most cruelly neglected, and the women, specially, have come to terrible grief.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Some days ago, a telegram came from Fiji, to say that the Government of Fiji had decided to cancel the indentures of the Indian labourers. This has created much disappointment in the country and saddened all those who are interested in the welfare of these people. In this matter, the Government of India is in full sympathy with us and they have done much to improve the conditions of those labourers. They are now trying to get the existing indentures cancelled for the remaining period of two years. H. E. the Viceroy, in his speech, at the Legislative Council in Simla, on the 3rd instant, said that owing to great pressure from the Government of India, the Fiji Government had resolved to cancel all outstanding indentures on the first of August 1920. His Excellency, continuing, said: "This, however is not sufficient and we are pressing again that the cancellation of all indentures should take place by the end of the present year." We are gathered here this afternoon to respectfully appeal once again to the Government of India to continue their efforts in this direction until they succeed. (Applause).

Lady Mehta then announced that messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting had been received from Lady Chandavarkar and Lady Tata.

Mrs. J. B. Petit moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay, hereby expresses its satisfaction over the statement of H. E. the Viceroy that the Government of India are in correspondence with the Fiji Government and the India Office with a view to securing the annulment of the existing indentures in Fiji before the end of the year; and hopes that in no case will the Government of India agree to the continuation of indentures under which the honour of woman is not safe and which in many other ways is a system fraught with hideous immorality."

Mrs. J. B. Petit said:—

Most of you must have read in the newspapers the propositions which were intended to be placed before you this afternoon. These were prepared before His Excellency the Viceroy made his speech at the Legislative Council on the 5th instant. In view of the situation being as described by His Excellency, it was necessary to modify the first proposition I have placed before you the altered resolution. Ever since the real condition of the indentured Indian labourers in Fiji was brought to the notice of the Government of India, they have been making efforts to do all they can to improve it. Our President made an allusion just now to the largely attended meeting of women, which was held at Madhav Baug in February 1917. At that time our efforts were directed to have the system of sending Indian labourers to the colonies under indentures brought to an end. The Government of India at first put a stop to this most objectionable practice about two and a half years ago on account of war conditions, and subsequently this system was altogether abolished.

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step to take was to bring relief to those men and women whose indentures had not yet expired; and for this a resolution was brought by the Hon. Pandit Malaviya in the Viceroy's Council, in September last. In accepting this resolution with regard to Fiji on behalf of the Government, Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industries, said that they had not waited for the resolution to do whatever was practicable, and it was owing to these efforts that the lot of the labourers in Fiji had to some extent improved. He also said that negotiations were already opened for the cancellation of existing indentures, and that His Excellency the Viceroy was taking a personal interest in this question.

His Excellency informed the Council, the other day that as a result of these efforts the Government of Fiji had passed a resolution that all indentures outstanding on the 20th August, 1920, should be cancelled from that date. His Excellency, however, said that this was not considered a sufficient as the Government of India are pressing that the cancellation of all indentures should take place by the end of the present year. This is just what public opinion in India desires. As the well-being of a number of Indian women is included in this question, we, women have assembled here this afternoon to express satisfaction at the statement made by His Excellency, and to assure the Government of India of our heartfelt gratitude and support. I hope therefore, that you will pass this resolution unanimously. (Applause).

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, seconding the resolution, said they should continue holding meetings all over the country, until the grievances of their sisters in Fiji were redressed.

Lady Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, and Mrs. M. Kamdar supported the resolution, which was carried.

GRATITUDE TO AUSTRALIAN WOMEN.

Miss Shirin M. Cursetji moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay, authorises its President to convey its deep feelings of gratitude to the women of Australia for the sympathetic interest they have evinced in the mitigation of the miseries of the poor indentured Indian women in Fiji; and to express its appreciation of the practical measures they have taken in deputing Miss Garnham to Fiji to inquire into and report on the condition, and in forwarding a petition to the Governor of Fiji, embodying the reforms suggested in that report."

Miss Cursetji said, the general opinion about the advance of education and civilisation was that it was degenerating the nobler instincts of humanity. They must confess that it was somewhat so, because the easy attainments of luxuries had made most of the present generation frivolous and selfish, and many of them seemed to think that they must live for themselves and could shirk their duties towards their poorer sisters. The good Australian ladies had, however, risen nobly to the occasion, and though thousands of miles of ocean separated India from Australia, yet regardless of all considerations of caste or creed they had nobly raised their voice on behalf of the unfortunate Indian women in Fiji. The noble Australian ladies felt so keenly for the miseries which Indian women in Fiji had to experience that they first deputed a lady to make enquiries and on the latest report confirming the tale of the miserable condition of Indian women in Fiji, they appealed to the Governor of Fiji to take urgent steps to remedy the evils. They all owed a deep debt of gratitude to those Australian women for their noble efforts in the cause of Indian women in Fiji.

Mrs. Manjulabai Laud seconded the reso-

(Continued in Column 1.)

PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

MEETING PROHIBITED AT LAHORE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

The "Tribune" publishes this evening an account of a meeting convened by the Indian Association of Lahore which was to have been held at Bradlaugh Hall on 3rd September, but which was subsequently prohibited by the Deputy Commissioner. It appears that members of the Indian Association wanted to hold a meeting with a view (a) to thank Sir Edward Maclagan for initiating a conciliatory policy, (b) to pray for remission or further commutation of sentences passed by martial law commissions, (c) to request for immediate appointment of an Imperial commission of enquiry. Though the members of the Association were of opinion that no sanction of the authorities was necessary for holding a private meeting of this kind, it was considered advisable under the peculiar circumstances through which the province had passed to bring the fact to the notice of the District Magistrate, and consequently Mr. Ganpat Rai, Bar-at-Law, wrote a letter to the District Magistrate informing him of the proposed meeting.

A reply was received from the District Magistrate on the 29th intimating that he sanctioned the holding of the meeting of the Association on condition that he is informed 48 hours beforehand of the date and place of the meeting. On 1st September, Mr. Ganpat Rai wrote to the District Magistrate informing him that the meeting would be held at Bradlaugh Hall on 3rd September at 5-30 p.m. On the 2nd he received a message from Lala Hargobind Extra Assistant Commissioner that he had received an order from the District Magistrate to attend and represent him at the meeting. Notices were duly issued to members to attend the meeting.

On the morning of the 3rd Mr. Ganpat Rai received a message from the District Magistrate informing him that when he sanctioned the holding of the meeting he understood that it would be held at a private or semi-private building and that the sanction did not extend to a meeting at Bradlaugh Hall. The meeting therefore did not take place.

STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our present Governor is apparently taking considerable interest in the economical education and makes suggestions "not without any intention of following them up." In a speech delivered in the Deccan College, his Excellency said: "I am anxious that my Government should do all that it can to assist would be students in economic matters. . . Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla is now engaged in making inquiries as to the best manner in which wider facilities for economic education may be furnished for the youth of this Presidency."

Without exaggerating the intrinsic merit of the actual books prescribed or without minimising the fact that the subject was only jumbled up in a group, this much had to be said in favour of the old B.A. curriculum that Political Economy was a necessary subject for the examination, so that a graduate knew at least so much of the subject as was necessary to take an intelligent and informed interest in the current literature on economic matters and to understand economic phenomena when explained. The new graduate, unless he took up economics as a special subject will not even follow what may be published on economic matters. It is sheer ignorance that prevents even educated people from interesting themselves in economic literature. Those numerous readers who devour page, after pages on political and social reform only cast at best a cursory glance at a leading article on the Exchange problem. This apathy is due to sheer ignorance.

It is an admitted fact that Economics is the only mental science that has made any substantial progress ever since the day of Comte; and it should be an axiom that those who claimed to hold degrees in humanities should have a sufficient knowledge of economics. That is so particularly in view of the new position the science of economics was given by Comte. So long as it was understood to be a science dealing with the production consumption and distribution of *wealth*, it had not any essential relation with the humanities. Since, however, it was linked up generally with the whole material well-being of man and was held to be only a branch of Socioloy, it had an unquestionable and inevitable place in any Arts course. It was, as I said, a necessary subject in the B.A. curriculum until the extra officious Governor, Lord Sydenham (Sir George in the days referred to) took it into his head to remove that subject off the list of the necessary subjects and succeeded in so doing during the absence in England of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the staunchest resister of the then Governor's inroads on the independence of the University.

Things have changed and Governors have changed. Let the present Governor set himself to right a wrong set up by an earlier one. It was an earlier Governor's inspiration that removed economics from a position it occupied. Let it be now the present Governor's inspiration that should reinstate the subject and—as if to compensate for the dishonour it had to suffer during the interval—in an independent position. There ought to be an independent paper in economics for all B.A. courses (pass or honours). According to the old course, a student had to score up a total of 90 marks in what was popularly called the 'History Group' there was a paper in the History of England another in the History of India and a third in the History of Political Economy and Political Economy. In the papers in the first two Historic candidates used to do considerably well and get out with a paltry number in the third paper. That ought not to be. Candidates must study economics with or without the History of that branch of knowledge, that condition can be secured only by making economics an independent and necessary subject in the B.A. examination. Will his Excellency send out the necessary inspiration?—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

WOES OF MUSLIM STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Oza certainly deserves the gratitude of the Muslim students in Bombay for having voiced their crying grievance, viz., lack of suitable quarters for lodging in this vast city, in his letter published the other day in these columns. Time and again, the hospitality of your worthy paper has been extended to the long-suffering student-community in this connection, and I trust this letter will meet with the same generous treatment.

The privations of Muslim students, in respect of lodging, though they are no doubt shared by an almost bewildering number of students of other communities also, are unique in this, that for us, Muslim students, accommodation in the majority of Bombay houses, which are owned by Hindu gentlemen, is impossible. Communal and caste-distinctions have always stood as an insurmountable rock between us and comfort. The result is obvious. Our choice of rooms is restricted to those parts of the city where houses are owned by Mahomedans and surely such localities are among the filthiest and noisest in Bombay. Add to this difficulty, the respectable prejudice universally obtaining here against unmarried tenants, and above all the terrible house-famine prevailing in this city, and you will have some idea of our wretched condition. Speaking from personal experience I can say it that the majority of Mussalman students and a considerable number of Hindu students, who come here from the mofussil, have to wander about, literally without a roof over their heads, for at least a couple of months before they could hit upon a definite place to live in. I can vouch for this terrible fact, but so can hundreds of my fellow-sufferers.

Mr. Editor, this is the situation which a student coming here from the mofussil, has, somehow or other, to face. There are so many self-constituted well-wishers of students in this city. There are those who, in the fullness of their academic propensities, are always discussing the medium of instruction, the teaching of history, the necessity of religious and ethical instruction; there is also the tall talk as to the millennium which is going to be ushered in, and the proud role which the young men of India are expected to play in the hewing and chiselling of her magnificent destinies, naval, national and commercial. I have no quarrel with the intentions of the harmless gentlemen who carry on such academic discussions on educational topics, or indulge in the cheap rhetoric about the sons of India; but if they wish to know and perform their most important duty at the present day, I may say that the very first problem which they are to tackle, should be that of housing the students in a suitable manner. What are the natural and inevitable consequences of the hardships to which we students are subject in this city and which I have broadly outlined above? Have any of our leisured well-wishers cared to find out how many failures at the annual University examinations are directly due to those hardships? Have they considered whether the national cause is going to be strengthened or weakened by hundreds of students ruining their physical costitutions for lack of suitable accommodation and by cares and anxieties which students at least ought never to have? No one can deny that casual residence and casual fooding and the attendant worries, which look to be small things, have, nevertheless terrible and far-reaching consequences. Like the captains of the Spanish Armada, who, in their holy rage, forgot to reckon that gun-powder may become wetted and that bad biscuits often bring on dysentery, our educationists here are working most of their time at the wrong end. Great ideals and noble principles are, of course, indispensable, but the vulgar necessities of existence have generally a very direct connection with them in a world not wholly inhabited by heroes.

The other day, I heard a sort of hollow, inaugural address delivered by the Vice-Chancellor under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty. For full good twenty minutes, he kept on dinning into the ears of his audience, that he and India expected great things of Muslim students; that, the students of to-day are the citizens of to-morrow. I wonder whether it has ever seriously occurred to Sir Chimanlal that students who are not properly housed and cared for will make but very poor citizens in the long run, and that he, with his influential connections and vice-chancellorship, is perhaps the fittest man for endeavouring, either in his official or non-official capacity, to better the lot, in this connection, of those on whom the lot of "this great country" depends.

It is refreshing to turn from our so-called educationists and the Vice-Chancellor, to the fact that (thanks to the persistent education of public opinion in the matter by your esteemed paper) the horizon is showing some signs of improvement; already a scheme is perhaps being formulated, and many of your Muslim student-readers are looking forward to being better housed in the near future than they now are. But, Mr. Editor, care should be taken that a good project is not strangled by red tape or marred by official delays. Care should also be taken that the practical working of the project is ultimately put into the hands of men whose sympathies for students are more than lip-deep, and who possess business-qualities of a high order, such as will not land them into a muddle at the end of every six months. For this purpose, present and past experiences point to one important conclusion, viz., that big names are no guarantee for good and solid work, and that the workers for the projected institution should be recruited out of the common people.—Yours, etc.,

"SPECTATOR."

INDIANS IN NATAL.

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On behalf of the Mahommedan community of Pietermaritzburg we have the honour to forward you herewith a list of grievances under which the Indians resident in Natal suffer and I would respectfully request that you will give the same your earnest consideration, and publish it in your paper.

Franchise, Natal Indian and Parliamentary Franchise before 1897, now deprived.

Indian Immigration Act 1891. Indian Indenture having ceased, this Act should be repealed wholesale.

Indian Relief Act 22 of 1914, Appointment of Marriage Officers. Up to the present no such Officers have been appointed.

Immigration Restriction Act of 1913:—

Removal of Barrier Restriction.

Finger Prints to be dispensed with.

Photographs for identification purposes ample check.

Three years' absence in India should be amended to be optional, can return at pleasure.

Licensing Laws:—

Government should take over the control of Licenses.

Licenses to trade in Municipalities.

Locations.

Right of Appeal to Supreme Court against decision of Licensing Authorities in regard to Transfers and new License as well as Renewals.

Licensing Officers in Boroughs and Townships not to be servants of Corporations or Local Boards.

Railway Travelling objectional.

Political organisations to be formed in each District.

Districts to affiliate to Natal.

Natal to South Africa.

South African Delegates to be sent to India annually.

Formation of Indian Chamber of Commerce on the same footing with Europeans.

Board to control appointment of Indian Interpreters.

New Magistrates Court Act. Litigants having to pay for Official Interpreter in Civil cases.

Firearms. Firearms should be issued to Indians for protection purposes.

Admittance of 5 Indians into Transvaal annually.

Domicile to apply over the Union.

Concession Tickets for Indian Teachers and members of Religious bodies.

Mahommedan Marriages. Legal married wives and their children should be recognised by law of this Province.

Indian children should be admitted in Colleges and Art Schools.

Secretary for India should be appointed in the Union.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours etc., etc.

1 AMOD BAYAT.
2 E. C. RAVAT.
3 A. D. PARAK.
4 H. MOHOMED

47, Church Street.
Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
August, 1919.

PUNJAB RELIEF.

NEED FOR MORE HELP.

Swami Shradhananda sends the following for publication:—

The work of distributing relief is in full swing in the Amritsar District. In the City itself almost all the hard cases have been traced and treated sympathetically. Our Agents are now going throughout the District distributing relief in the villages. Several of the Sikhs who had gone to Amritsar on the Baisakhi festival from the adjoining villages were either shot dead or disabled for like by wounds at the memorable Jaliawala-bagh charge of the Military. Their families are being traced and relief given to them. The Amritsar people are now giving up fear and there is a reakening of the sense of social service among the intelligent and well-to do sections of the community. Donations are being collected by responsible persons and I hope Amritsar will head the list in the Punjab.

I appeal to the enlightened and energetic charitable gentlemen throughout the Punjab the leaders of Biradaries and communities to shake off fear and lethergy and to come to the help of their suffering brethren. Let it not be said that in the land where the Vedic hymas were first chanted in India and where the Sikh Gurus laid the foundation of service to humanity, outside help is required for feeding their needy fellow-citizens.

ALLEGED POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow us the indulgence to ventilate our grievances through your popular columns and draw the attention of the authorities to redress the same?

There are several law-abiding and peaceful merchants on the Princess Street dealing in chemicals and other drugs. In the afternoon of the 7th instant some two men in plain dress came to a certain shop and to the utter surprise of the occupants thereof, in a most insolent and high-handed fashion, began to remove some empty wooden boxes lying in front of the shop and which were placed in such a way as not to cause inconvenience to the passers-by. On enquiries being made by the occupants thereof as to who they were whether Police or Municipal sepoys—they replied that they were Police sepoys, whereupon the merchants asked for their numbers, which they declined to give and began to deal blows. Several merchants gathered together on the spot, but to what effect? Unmindful of all that the people requested them to do, the police men kept on their cruel acts with undaunted force. In the meanwhile several other police men gather ed together on the spot. Several persons protested against the high-handed and highly inhuman act of the police men. Instead of giving any better treatment to the persons gathered together there, the policemen began to arrest several of them and to drag them to the police station. These poor innocent victims of the policemen requested them to allow them to dress themselves properly. Not only were they not allowed to do so, but they were not allowed even to adjust their dhoties with the result that their dhoties gave way on the way and they were most inhumanly dragged in the nature's garb.

The people who witnessed the scene were most horrified and realised that if the police men acted in such a high-hanced and cruel fashion nobody's life in these days could be safe.

To add fuel to the fire, as if the policemen were not satisfied with the treatment they had already meted out to the merchants, they did not allow the victims, several of whom were seriously injured, to be examined and treated by a doctor who had arrived at the chowky. Not only that, but the merchants were further belaboured severely when they were placed in the police—lockup, and they were not let loose until about 5 p.m., in the evening.

It is not many days since two of the police men were warned by one of the Presidency Magistrates against their not allowing a Parsee gentleman to dress before he was escorted to the Police-station.

Having regard to the above circumstances we hope our sympathetic and peace-loving Police Commissioner will take prompt and immediate action and investigate into the matter thoroughly and if what is stated above is found to be true (which, we are sure, will be found out to be so on proper investigation) the culprits may be severly dealt with as experience shows that neither warnings nor imposition of fines will deter the offenders from such inhuman stations.—Yours, etc.,

Jagjivan T. Mehta.
Manishanker Narbharam.
Bhagwandas K. Yorcia.
Bhairam Shunker.
Mohanlal Premchand.
Yusanjee Tulsidas.
C. M. Naik
M. Esoof.
M. R. Joshi.
Shah Valji Talakchand.
Mulchand Dalsukh.
R. V. Thakur.
Jamnadas Kanji.
Padamshi Pitambar.
Jaisinglal L. Parekh.
Chimanlal Nagindas.
Chimanlal N. Patva.
Harakhchand J. Sheth.
Purshottam Uttamram.
Princess Street, Bombay, September, 9.

BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

WON BY HERMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

The Bantam Weight Championship of India was won by Herman in a fifteen round contest with J. Parnell under the National Sporting Club Rules at the Empire Theatre to-night. The contest was promoted by Mr. Albert E. Fleming.

Lieut. Hill, R. G. A., while-riding a steeplechase at the Rangoon Turf Club on Saturday was thrown, and sustained a broken ankle. He was taken to the General Hospital, and later to the Military Hospital, and is progressing favourably.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Through communication between Helak and Ghosrana on the Agra-Bandikui section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been restored.

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As a result of heavy rains several house collapses are reported in the city of Lucknow and some damage to the standing crop has occurred.

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A Nagpur message of Tuesday's date says:—

Miss Robertson, only daughter of Sir Benjamin and Lady Robertson, was married today to Captain Champion, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

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In connection with the sinking of the Port Commissioner's tugboat Retriver near the Melancholy Point, the Port Officer of Calcutta has issued a notice that the port is closed to all vesse's leaving Calcutta during the ebb tide until the channel is clear

* * * *

During the absence of the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, who is proceeding as representative of the Indian Government at the International Labour Conference at Washington, the Hon. Mr. M. Keane will act as Chief Secretary and Mr. I. D. O. Eliott, Collector of Muttra, as Judicial Secretary of the United Provinces Government.

* * *

A press communique according to a Calcutta message says:—At the second fortnightly sale of gold bullion to be held in pursuance of Government of India notification dated the 22nd August, 1919, the quantity of gold bullion offered for sale will be 3,25,000 tolas of fine gold. Tenders will be received up to noon standard time on Wednesday 17th instant. Conditions governing the sale and rules regarding the tenders will be the same as those laid down for the first sale.

* * * * *

Mr. Aviet Agabeg, senior member of the Rangoon bar who died last week was born in Calcutta, in 1844, of an Armenian family, had gone to England as a child being called to the bar there, and returning to India he practised in Rangoon for some years but, revisiting England, married a well-known Welsh singer, Madame Edith Wynne, and resided in London for a long time. He came back to Rangoon about 20 years ago, and continued practice till his death which is greatly regretted by his colleagues and friends. He published his reminiscence in 1911.

* * * *

A Rangoon message of Monday's date says:—

Two companies of Burma Mechanical Transport left by the Egra *en route* to Mhow, on Sunday afternoon. On Saturday night while the companies were being entertained at Pwe, in the Indian Infantry Lines, some men of the Palamcottahs entered the building and a scrap took place. Sergeant Henderson of the Transport Coy., being injured while trying to stop the fight. He was detained in the hospital and could not proceed with the others. An enquiry is being made into the fracas.

PROFITEERING BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your widely read paper.

"The Bombay City Improvement Trust have notified for acquisition large tracts of vacant land, in fact the whole of the undeveloped portion of the town at Worli, Sewri, Wadala and Dharavi. Uptil now the various lands that were acquired by the Trust have as a whole brought them good profits. They have carefully avoided bringing into the market any large number of plots at a time as this course would have kept down the value of land. They have on the contrary brought these plots into the market in small lots so as to inflate the land prices as much as possible. They have cornered the largest area of land in the town and have not scrupled in the least to make the most of their opportunities. As a land profitting corporation they may have yet to be equalled. As a result of their handsome profits they are raising the salaries of all their servants including the already fattened superior heads of departments. In the present condition of the land market they have seen a fresh opportunity for their old game. They have notified all their acquisition schemes simultaniously which puts an instantanious stop to all building works in this extensive area. The only result of this will be the shortage of tenements and increase of overcrowding. In the meantime the Cotton Green with its appendage is expected to go to Sewri. Then the Trust will be able to reap rich harvest for all their calculation and forethought. I suppose the direct tram service between Worli and Sewri would be another factor to add to their profits. It is only possible to characterise the working of the Improvement Trust as immoral. They ought to have charged for their lands nothing more than a reasonable amount of profit over its cost price, to them, and they ought to bring into the market as large a number of plots at a time as possible. This and a careful selection of their lessee so as to prevent cornering would have greatly helped to prevent the present state of things. No body would be foolish enough to go and buy dear land if the Trust was there in the market offering land cheap to approved lessees who are not speculators.

It is necessary to point out here that the private individual landlord has no less right to profiteer in land than the Improvement Trust. In connection with their newly notified schemes at Sewri, Worli, etc., the Trust have given no sort of undertaking to the public to make not more than a certain percentage of profit over the cost of the acquisition to meet the cost of executing the Improvement Scheme. Under the circumstances, I would urge all your readers who have been notified regarding the acquisition of their properties to write back to the Trust dissenting from the proposal of the Trust to deprive them of their properties. It is nothing less than confiscation of private rights to own land. This is a monstrous invasion on private rights.

I would here appeal to H. E. the Governor to intervene and have the whole area that has recently been notified by the Trust, dealt with under the Town-planning Act instead of under the Improvement Trust Act. Its treatment under the Town-planning Act would be far more simple, expeditious, economical and equitable to the public. Let decent areas be acquired and reserved, by all means, for such bonafide public purposes as the making of colonies of small holdings, building co-operative societies, play grounds roads, etc. But it is outrageous to allow the wholesale acquisition of lands by the Trust as they have proposed to do. The Trust had ample time on their Matunga-Sion estates. If they had efficiently done their work on those estates providing any amount of cheap building plots, to-day's building famine would have been averted. I feel that Government should declare its intention to at once deal with the Worli-Sewri-Wadala-Dharavi areas under the Town-planning Act with the object of providing a large number of cheap plots for small holdings (including co-operative society holdings), and also it should further declare its determination to compel the Improvement Trust to rapidly bring into the market a very large number of cheap plots in their Matunga-Sion estates. Besides after the removal of the Cotton Green to Sewri some land will become available in Colaba for residential purpose. I feel certain that this action on the part of Government will effectively stop land market going tighter if not actually create a slump."—Yours, etc.,

P. B. P.

Sept. 5.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW ZEALAND AND EX-SERVICE MEN.

GOVT. AUTHORISED TO BORROW £ 16,500,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

WELLINGTON.—The House of Representatives has authorised Government to borrow 16½ millions sterling for settlement of ex-service men in New Zealand.

The interest on loan will be free of income-tax.

BRITISH SEA SUPREMACY.

JELLICOE ON HOW TO RETAIN IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

Admiral Jellicoe, in an interview, said unless the people of the United Kingdom and the Dominions were prepared to put their hands in their pockets immediately, it would be impossible to retain the British sea supremacy which was vital to the existence of the Empire.

RESTORATION WORK IN N. FRANCE.

400,000 GERMAN WORKMEN VOLUNTEER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

The "Vorwaerts" reports that four hundred thousand German workmen have volunteered for the restoration work in north France.

GENERAL LETTOW VORBECK.

FIRED ON AT STARGARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

BERLIN.—A revolver shot was fired today, at General Lettow Vorbeck outside a theatre at Stargard in Pomerania, where he was lecturing on war in German East Africa. He was uninjured.

The assailant was arrested.

SALE OF TEA IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

The Food Ministry states that the retail price of tea recently has risen little in some places owing to slight shortage. Shipments from India and Ceylon have been smaller than usual, owing to the lack of tonnage, and the position has been accentuated by the delays in the distribution, frequently amounting to six weeks. But the shortage is only temporary.

Thirty million pounds will be auctioned in September, which is four millions above the normal monthly consumption, and this ought to be ample to keep down the price to the level prevailing a fortnight ago.

ST. LEGER.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 9.

The St. Leger probables are:—Viceroy, H. Jones, Buchan, Childs, Dominion, A. Smith, Sardis, F. Templeman, Whitebest, Jellins, Pomme de Terve, Robbins, Keysoe, Carslake, Mademoiselle Foch, G. Colling, Cheap Popularity, Ledson.

Splendid Spur is scratched.

PROSCRIBED NEWSPAPERS.

EXCLUDED FROM REGISTERED LIBRARIES.

LONG LIST IN BOMBAY.

The following information was laid on the table with reference to the reply given by the Hon. Sir William Vincent to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's question regarding magazines and journals proscribed from Registered libraries, at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on 5th September:—

It is understood that the Registered libraries, referred to by the hon. member are libraries which have been registered as willing to comply with the rules prescribed in the Bombay Government's Resolution No. 2037, dated the 14th October, 1909. Such registered libraries are to be found in the Bombay Presidency only; but there is a system of registered libraries in the Punjab and Delhi Provinces also.

In the Punjab and Delhi the number of magazines or journals proscribed from Registered libraries is nil. The general prohibition, however, enforced in the Punjab against the "Commonweal" newspaper resulted automatically in the exclusion of that paper from two Registered libraries which used to subscribe to it; and a similar result would follow from the general exclusion of any magazine or journal subscribed to by a Registered library.

As regards the Bombay Presidency, two statements are appended showing (1) those magazines and journals which are at present on the list of papers proscribed from Registered libraries, with the dates from which they were brought on that list; and (2) those magazines and journals which have become extinct after being proscribed from Registered libraries. So far as the Government has been able to ascertain, the magazines and journals mentioned in the second statement have not ceased to exist solely on account of their exclusion from Registered libraries.

STATEMENT I.

List of magazines and journals at present on the list of papers proscribed from Registered libraries in the Bombay Presidency, with the dates from which they were brought on to the list:—

(1) Maratha, (2) Arya Prakash, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hind Vijaya, (5) Kesari, (6) Mumkshu and (7) Prakash—25th June, 1910.

(8) Baroda Vartman, and (9) Sandesh,—27th August, 1915.

(10) Message, (11) Young India and (12) Hindustan—19th June, 1917.

(13) Hind Vasi, (14) Larkana Gazette and (15) Sind Patrika 28th January, 1918.

(16) New Times, (17) Home Ruler, (18) Sindhi and Sindh Advocate, and (19) Hindu.—13th July, 1918.

STATEMENT II.

List of magazines and journals in the Bombay Presidency which have become extinct after being proscribed from Registered libraries:—

(1) Amrit Mani, (2) Baroda Gazette, (3) Bharat Jivan, (4) Jain Vijaya, (5) Rajasthan, (6) Shakti, (7) Swadesh Mitra, (8) Kannada Kesari, (9) Karnatak Patra, (10) Bhala, (11) Bhagwa Zenda,)12(Protod, (13) Pudhari, (14) Rastra Bodha, (15) Shri Shivaji Vijaya, (16) Sudhakar, (17) Dharwar Vritta, (18) Dharma, (19) Sachitra Vinoda and (20) Vikshipta.

LOOTING OF SHOPS IN CALCUTTA.

SEQUEL TO HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

Rise in the prices of foodstuffs, especially rice, has caused great distress among mill-hands employed in jute mills on both sides of the river Hooghly.

In Serampore and Barrackpore sub-divisions, yesterday, where special weekly markets are held in almost all villages, these mill-hands were out for looting. An attempt was made to loot the Serampore bazar. Mr. Younie, Magistrate, came to the bazar and fixed the price of rice, which was sold to coolies at a lower rate, and this stopped looting. Information was received by telephone from Bhadreswar that looting of rice shops in Champadany and Gowhati bazars was in progress at 1-30 p.m., yesterday. Mr. J. Younie with Inspector Brown, a posse of constables and detachments of Bengal Armed Police, and military police left for the place of occurrence; meanwhile Mr. C. H. Waterworth (Police Superintendent) and Mr. Coates (D.I.G.) and Mr. Molberly (District Magistrate) also arrived from the Hooghly.

28 LOOTERS ARRESTED.

The mill managers arrested twenty-eight men, nineteen from Champadany and nine from Gouhati, in which latter place looting was on a large scale.

News has come from Barackpore about shops at Naihati bazar being looted yesterday. An attempt was also made at Jagatdal.

The situation at Rishra, yesterday afternoon, became serious and Senior Sub-Inspector, K.C., Ghose, went with several cavalry and infantry soldiers to the scene. The inspector tried his best to pacify the mob, and explained the whole situation, so fortunately the loot was averted. Military patrolled the place till midnight. The bazar at Bally was looted on Saturday and several arrests have been made.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

SUGGESTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB'S REPRESENTATION.

The Indian Liberal Club has made the following representation as regards the Government of India Bill to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India.

We are directed by the Managing Committee of the Indian Liberal Club, Bombay, to approach you with the following considerations in connection with the Government of India Bill which is now before the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament and which, as modified by the Committee, will in due course be laid before the House of Commons for final legislative enactment in fulfilment of the declaration of August 20, 1917. It is now fairly good time since the publication of the Bill and public opinion upon it has expressed itself in various shades and moods. On our part, we beg to submit our representation embodying our appreciation of the several features of the Bill and our suggestions in regard to the present provisions of the Bill, if the pledges given in the announcement of the 20th August, 1917, and the Joint Report, are at all to be carried out to any appreciable extent. Our representation is particularly dictated by the stage at which the matter has arrived in the due course of its development.

2. We view with favour the provision for the creation of nearly autonomous provincial Governments with the consequential provision for the devolution of authority, classification of subjects as central and provincial and the allocation of the sources of revenue for the expenditure of the Provincial and Indian Governments. The provision for the reservation of the power of superintendence, direction and control over the provincial governments in respect of the transferred subjects for the purposes to be specified by rules is eminently sound in view of the inexperience of the agency which is to administer them under the new arrangements. To secure provincial autonomy it was necessary to make the provincial Governments substantially independent of the Government of India. That object is sought to be secured by these provisions. But to make the surrender of authority on the part of the Government of India really valuable in this transitional stage, it was necessary to give a corresponding share of authority to the popular element in the provincial constitution. But that has not been done.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

3. Dealing now with the detailed provisions of the Bill, the first provision to which atention may be called is that for the appointment of a Royal Commission after a period of ten years from the introduction of these Reforms to inquire into the experience gained by the working of the Reforms with a view to further progress in the direction of full responsible government. It is true that an artifical limit of time placed by the legislature determining when changes shall be made for the political growth of a people invites the criticism that such a limit ignores the fact that no human being or body, however, wise in point of statemenship and political sagacity, can beforehand determine the time within which no conditions will arise for a change in the constitution. Who can predict that within ten years from the introduction of this scheme there may not be such a change in the condition of India as to necessitate an alteration of the Reforms before the statutory period of ten years? The answer to that criticism is (1) prescribing a statutory limit for an inquiry of this kind is not a bar to the Parliament making changes within the limit if the conditions of India's growth necessitate it, and (2) having regard to the great difficulties hitherto experienced in securing changes in the constitution of India it is absolutely necessary that the people in India should have a statutory guarantee from Parliament that once in ten years at least that assembly, as the final arbiter of the British Empire, shall inquire into the working of the Reform Scheme for further development.

4. The second gratifying feature of the Bill relates to the pay and powers of the Secretary of State for India. For many years the Indian leaders have been agitating for the salary of the Secretary of State being put upon the British Estimates so as to secure annual examination of the Indian Administration by the House of Commons. This has been provided for by clause 22 of the Bill.

INDIANS IN VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

5. The Bill makes no definite provision for the appointment of Indians in the Governor-General's Executive Council. Indian public opinion of nearly all shades has agreed in demanding that half the number of seats of that Council should be statutorily reserved for Indians of requisite qualifications. The plea urged against that in some responsible quarters, *viz.*, that racial qualifications should not have any place in the constitutional document, has no value of a practical character, however plausible in theory it may be, because in the first place the Bill avowedly aims at giving the Indian people a share in the Government of the Country; secondly, the scheme of diarchy which is the main feature of the Bill proceeds upon racial theory which in the present state of India colours its administration; and thirdly, the experience and events of policy pursued since the Parliament passed the Statue of 1833, have proved that merely laying down in a legislative enactment that there shall be no racial distinction for office, does not serve the practical purpose of advancing the interests of Indians, unless the enactment expressly provides a safeguard to those interests.

6. The next point that calls for comments and suggestions in the Bill is the provision relating to the Government of India. The Bill proposes that the consitution of the Government of India as it stands at present shall not be altered in the direction of autonomy as proposed in the case of the Provincial Governments. This exception made by the Bill in the case of the Government of India proceeds upon the principle that a strong central Government is necessary especially in the initial and transitional stages towards a progressive realization of responsible government. While recognising the force of that consideration and acknowledging that a strong central Government is necessary to direct the unifying forces of the whole of India and to maintain peace and order in the interest of progress, due regard must be had to the fact that the Government of India governing either from Simla or Delhi, neither of which is a centre of public opinion, is becoming more and more of an abstraction and getting out of touch with the large body of substantial opinion in the country. No one desire that the Government of India should give up either Simla or Delhi and govern either from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. So long as Calcutta was its capital, the Government of India was liable to be influenced by Bengal opinion. While therefore the Government of India should on the one hand govern under conditions detached from provinicial prejudices and predilections, it is at the same time essential that it should govern under conditions which bring it in close touch with the prevailing and fluctuating sentiments of the people of the country at large. This purpose can only be achieved by strengthening the Indian element in the Government of India and at the same time introducing into it the element of responsible government.

LEGISLATURE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

7. As regards the provisions of the Bill relating to the legislature of the Government of India, those provisions taken as a whole would seem to be modeled on the lines of and with a view to the realisation of a federal consitutional system for the country. But in reality, the provisions aim at that system in mere name; for instance, the apparently bicameral system proposed in the Bill has no federal foundation. In a federal government, while the first Chamber represents the several states, the scond Chamber represents the whole body of the people. In the proposed Council of State for India neither the provinicial legislatures nor the people are represented. It consists mainly of members nominated by the Government of India and is designed to continue indirectly the present predominance of the official majority in the Indian Legislative Council. The increase in the popular element of the Legislative Assembly has been, therefore, rendered nugatory. While the Legislative Assembly may be said to represent the local Governments, a really popular Assembly consisting of representatives of the people directly elected by them is entirely lacking.

8. The structure of the provincial Executive Government consists of two halves corresponding to the division of the provincial departments into transferred and reserved subjects. The reserved subjects are to be administered by the Governor in Council and the transferred subjects by the Minister and the Governor together. The proportion of the Indian element in the official half of the Government has been increased and responsibility has been ostensibly introduced by delivering to the Minister's charge the transferred departments. The Minister is to be appointed by the Governor. His salary is to be fixed by the Governor. He is to hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. He is to administer his department according to the joint decision of the Governor and himself as long as they agree; but in the event of any difference of opinion arising between them, the Minister shall be required to take action according as the Governor may direct. Besides, the Governor is not to hold the position of a purely constitutional governor, but the Minister is to maintain his position by a wise course of reasonable compromise with the official Government, keeping constantly in sight the fact that the Governor has to discharge heavy responsibilities while the Minister has only to look to the Governor who has appointed him and who pays him for his work. This is the position of the Minister whom the authors of the Bill believe to be the organ of responsibility. In what sense is he responsible to the people? When he is not appointed by the people, when he is not removable by the people, when he is not invested with the power and the means of carrying out the policy of the people as represented in the Legislative Council, in what sense can he be said to be responsible to the people? Under the provisions of the Bill he is responsible to the Governor only and instead of democracy a sort of autocracy is found lurking behind the new Scheme when it is surveyed in all its aspects. The Governor is to control the executive as the Minister is solely at his mercy, the Governor is to regulate the legislature through his power of certification and the Grand Committee, the Governor is to control the finances by his all-embracing power of certification; and while thus dominating all the functions of the provincial Government, he is not, as before, subject to the control of the Government of India or to the Parliament as the authority of the two latter bodies has largely devolved upon him. Hence we firmly believe that unless the position of the Minister is radically improved there is no hope of satisfying the aspirations of the people. The right of appointing a Minister, should, no doubt, belong to the Governor. But he must not have any absolute power of selection. The exercise of his right to appoint a Minister should be confined to a panel of names submitted by the Legislative Council. This method of appointing a Minister would also overcome the difficulty of reconciling the requirements of election with the purposes of Governor's selection, which would otherwise mechanically lead the choice to a candidate belonging to some special electorate whether communal or commercial wherein election can be manoeuvred with greater security and confidence than at a general election. His salary should be statutorily fixed to be the same as that of a member of the Executive Council. He must be removable by the Legislative Council; and in order to make him effectively responsible to the legislature, the latter must be given more legislative and financial independence than is provided for in the Bill. The anxiety to get over difficulties which is inherent in diarchy has carried the authors of the Bill so far in the process of unification that the Minister's position being hedged round on all sides, responsibility has been reduced to a vanishing point.

POSITION OF MINISTER.

9. The position of the Minister is the crucial consideration in determining how far the Bill makes provision for the realisation of responsible government. The position assigned to him in the Bill is such that far from making the Government partly responsible to the people, it tends to make it entirely autocratic and consequently irresponsible at the core. More objectionable than this is the provision regarding the constitution of the provisional legislature. It is in fact a novel legislative machinery. While apparently the local legislature is given power to make any laws for the peace and the good government of the country, the actual utility and efficacy of this power have been largely curtailed by the provision of the Grand Committee which virtually superseding the Legislative Council, gives the Governor final and conclusive control over the legislature. Through the Grand Committee, the Governor can get passed any legislation, however obnoxious to the interests of the people, provided he takes the responsibility to certify that the proposed legislation is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities. On the other hand he can manage to reject any legislation, however desired by the people, on the ground that it affects the safety and tranquility of any territory or on the ground that it affects the interests of any reserved subject. The Governor is the sole judge as to whether a given Bill does come within any of these categories. Moreover, there is no free power of taxation given to the legislature excepting cases of some taxes mentioned in the schedule. Over and above the prerogative of the Crown, the control of the Governor-General and the Governor's power of veto, the provision of the Grand Committee is quite unnecessary and destructive of the principle of responsibility, and the authors of the Bill have through its device, managed to sweep off almost all trace of popular control over the Government. The legislature is robbed of its independence and a permanent machinery has been provided to the official Executive Government in the shape of the Grand Committee, to manufacture any quantity and quality of legislation directly in the face of the will of the people. This consummation will be unmistakably attained by the infallible composition of the Grand Committee which is to consist mainly of the members of the Legislative Council, whether nominated or elected, whom the Governor may be pleased to select. If progressive realization of responsible government in any sense is to be attained in the domain of provincial Government, the provision of the Grand Committee must be totally cancelled and the requirements of a local check over the legislature must be satisfied solely out of the power of veto which should be constitutionally left to the Governor.

PROVISIONS FOR FINANCIAL CONTROL DISAPPOINTING.

10. The provisions for the financial control by the local legislature are still more disappointing in so far as the need of assent by the Legislative Council has been rendered illusory by virtue of the four provisoes to which it has been subjected. The annual budget is required to be submitted to the Legislative Council for its assent in the form of resolutions. But this requirement is merely formal, as the assent is to be assumed as given when the Governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the resolution is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities or is necessary for the safety and tranquility of any province or that under the rules it is covered by a permanent charge. Further, a very important proviso which is destructive of the principle of financial autonomy is the requirement that no proposal for the appropriation of revenues for any purpose or for the increase of expenditure already authorised or proposed to be authorised by any resolution shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council. The result of these provisoes will be that the budget, which is to be jointly prepared by the two parts of the Government, will contain certain provisions for the expenditure of reserved subjects and some others for those of the transferred subjects. The Governor may allow the former arrangements to be submitted to the Legislative Council for its assent formally; but whenever he is afraid of meeting with an adverse criticism he may at once certify that the expenditures provided in the budget are necessary for the discharge of his responsibility and that no recommendations for new appropriations can be made in view of a given financial position. Control over the budget implies the power to distribute the revenue over the expenditure of the several departments in the proportion in which the Legislative Council may be disposed to allot. But this right has not been allowed to the people by the present Bill. Coupled with this want of control over the budget, the absence of the free power of taxation leaves the position of the local legislature in regard to financial and fiscal matters almost where it stands to-day. The proposal of a divided purse, if adopted, would make matters worse.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

11. Another matter of vital importance relates to the power of making rules and regulations about very important matters. Many things have been left to the rule-making power which must be embodied in the act itself and the actual framing of the rules should be entrusted to a Committee of official and non-official members according to the policy laid down by Parliament. The lessons of our past experience furnish no justification for delegating the rule-making power to the Government of India.

12. Having regard to the stage at which the matter of the constitutional Reforms in India has arrived at present, the modifications that we earnestly wish to press upon your attention require, as already explained, the position of the Minister to be essentially improved, the Local Legislative Council to be relieved of the dead-weight of the Grand Committee, effective control over the budget to be restored to the Legislative Council and some measure of control over the Government of India to be given to the people.

COMING PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

MORE COMMENTS OF INDIAN PRESS.

Why Then the Farce of an Inquiry?

"The Mahratha":—A word about the promised inquiry and the forthcoming Indemnity Bill. The inquiry will be held by a committee, and it is to report to the Governor-General in Council on "the causes of, and the measures taken to cope with, the recent disorders in Delhi, the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency." We have no doubt that the Committee will investigate into the causes and the repressive measures, and will come to a certain decision. But supposing that it finds that the various measures were quite unnecessary, and the officers invoking them were absolutely wrong, what then is to follow such a decision? An impeachment, a prosecution, or court-martialling of the officers concerned? No! Nothing of that sort. The Viceroy says that he will pass an Act "indemnifying those officers of Government who were called upon to undertake the onerous and ungrateful task of restoring order and the *validating* of such acts as the stress of circumstances required!" And further he says "*whatever the findings of the Commission may be*, such a measure would be necessary, and in justice to our officers we are bound to indemnify them at the earliest convenient moment." So notwithstanding the unfavourable decision of the Committee, the officers will be saved from any consequences of their unjust and arbitrary measures, and their acts will be validated! Pray why for then the farce of an inquiry? A silver lining to this darkest cloud is the Viceroy's decision "to lay deep and sure the foundations of the new Industrial development" in India. Sir Thomas Holland is now discussing the whole question with the State Secretary and within a few weeks we are promised a despatch from the India Office. Similarly the question of improving higher and secondary education will also receive a definite shape and the Dacca University Bill will indicate the future line of improvement. These boons may come in the fulness of time. For the present, nothing but grief and humiliation is our lot.

Insult Added to Injury.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—We wish the Government had followed the same principle when selecting the personnel of the proposed commission. The presence of a gentleman like Mr. Gandhi, for instance, on the Committee would have inspired public confidence and helped enquiry. There is nothing extraordinary in this suggestion. In fact, Mr. Gandhi was appointed by Government as a member of the Champaran Enquiry Commission, and nobody would say that his appointment was anything but satisfactory, to judge from the results. We regret, Government lost an opportunity to demonstrate to the public that they had an open mind with regard to the enquiry into the Punjab affair. As regards the European members we find that they are all Government men. We have repeatedly expressed the view of the country that nobody having any connection with the Government should have been a member of it. The Committee ought to have been entirely an outside body. Then ponder on the nature of the Commission's functions. Their instructions "will be only to enquire into, and to report to the Governor-General in Council regarding the causes of, and the measures taken to cope with the recent disorders in Delhi, the Punjab and Bombay Presidency." Does the scope of the Commission's enquiry include the justifiability or otherwise of the Proclamation that a rebellion existed in the Punjab, the validity of the Ordinances issued from time to time, particularly Ordinance No. IV, and the alleged illegal doings of officers and the apportionment of responsibility to all who were concerned in the whole affair, directly or indirectly? The instructions to the Commission are vague enough and give the latter the widest latitude to exclude any important matter however relevant it may be to the enquiry. To make matters worse, they have been given also the power of holding the enquiry *in camera* or in public at any stage of it. We are deliberately of opinion that the enquiry should take place in public at all stages. The affairs in the Punjab were dark enough. Let not the subsequent enquiry be also enshrouded in darkness at any stage. But what is perhaps the most striking feature of the whole matter is the provision that the Commission of Enquiry which has been appointed in England will submit their report to the Government of India, the party most directly concerned in the affair. Definite charges have been formulated against the Government of India. The Committee of Enquiry are to enquire into them. But strangely enough the Committee are to submit their report to the Government of India who have constituted themselves as judges. We cannot conceive of an arrangement more inequitable and unfair than this. It is not much unlike the accused sitting on judgment in his own case. The Government of India themselves should have objected to this procedure for the sake of their good name and prestige. In fine, the personnel of the Committee, the limited scope of enquiry and the provision that the report will have to be submitted to the Government of India, have deprived the Committee of that confidence which it should have in this delicate matter. The country can take only one view of the whole affair, and that is, that insult has been added to injury.

Punjab Commission of Inquiry.

"The Hindoosthan":—As was expected his Excellency the Viceroy has made a pronouncement in his speech regarding the Commission of Inquiry to be appointed to inquire into the recent distrubances in the Punjab. Fortunately his Excellency did not adopt any argumentative or battling tone with regard to this matter, but with a short preamble announced the names of members of the Committee. Indian critics will be charged with running down the Committee as soon as it is appointed, but notwithstanding this we venture to say that the personnel is not such as to satisfy the demands of the Indian public. Excepting Mr Chimanlal Setalwad there is no prominent Indian publicist for surely Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed, of whom we hear for the first time, cannot be considered as a representative Mahomedan publicist. He may be a legal luminary in the Gwalior State, but a long life spent in the narrow precincts of a native state is not calculated to give that breadth of vision which is required to examine the recent Punjab situation. There should have been three independent Indian publicists on the Committee, instead of this we have only one. At the same time his Excellency confirms the rumour of the "Pioneer" that the Council is to pass an act—indemnifying those officers who were called upon "to undertake the onerous and ungrateful task of restoring order and the validating of such acts as the circumstances required." This is anticipating findings of the Commission. What will be left for the Commission to do if officers who are found guilty by them of gross misdemeanour are thus indemnified in advance? Over and above all this lies the disappointing fact that the Committee has to report to Delhi and not to London. The Government of India are not, with regard to the Punjab question, in the position of an independent and impartial Judicial tribunal. It is many of their own acts which have been questioned and challenged and they themselves should not have taken upon themselves the work of receiving the report. Things have moved in such a manner that we fear that after all our struggles and cries for our distressed brethren in the Punjab nothing tangible may result.

Anything But Satisfactory.

"The Gujarati":—From his Excellency's speech it would appear that the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the disturbances in the Punjab and elsewhere was delayed largely by the difficulty of procuring the services of a suitable chairman and that it was not until 30th August that he came to know that Lord Hunter had consented to come to India in that capacity. It is not a little astonishing that none could be chosen earlier to preside over the Committee. In our opinion a much more credible reason for the delay is that the authorities in the Punjab and elsewhere wanted time to collect materials and prepare their case That has now been done. Whatever the reason for the delay that has taken place, the appointment of a Committee instead of a Royal Commission consisting of independent Englishmen and Indians is certain to produce a deep feeling of disappointment. On his Excellency's own admission, his government has given "unwavering" support to the Punjab and other local governments. And yet the Committee of Inquiry has been asked to report its conclusions to the Governor-General-in-Council! Any thing more farcical it is impossible to conceive. From the very outset we have all along insisted upon the appointment of such a Commission and more than once pointed out how a Committee, including officials connected with the administration of Indian affairs, would fail to inspire the public with confidence. Lord Hunter was Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1910-11. Very little is known about him in India. According to the "Times of India", which has endowed every member with high qualifications in a superlative style, he is a distinguished lawyer and is a liberal in his political creed. Similarly, not much is known about the special qualifications of Mr. Justice Rankin except the fact that he is a judge of the Calcutta High Court. The appointment of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the Committee will, we have not the slightest doubt, prove a source not only of legal strength, but also of judicial courage and independence. In our opinion that is the best selection that has been made. The second Indian member is Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed, brother of Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan of the Council of India. It is said that he had long judicial and administrative experience in Gwalior State. Anyhow the Indian world knows little about him and his selection is not calculated to win public confidence. We have no desire to say anything against him personally. But surely the Indian Government could have chosen a capable and experienced Mahomedan better known to fame for the discharge of a very onerous and responsible duty. The Hon. Mr. Rice is a Civilian bred-up in the political and administrative atmosphere of Burma where Sir Reginald Craddock wields [illegible] authority and very likely feels unqualified admiration for the "brilliant" achievements of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Major-General Sir George Barrow of the Indian Army will represent Army experience. Are these two officers of Government expected to take a different view from the one authoritatively declared and strongly supported by his Excellency and his Government? From the Indian point of view the composition of the Committee is anything but satisfactory and even if Lord Hunter proves a strong and capable chairman, as we hope he will . . there is no other member, except Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, whose name will inspire the Indian public with confidence.

Strange!

"The Statesman":—As the Viceroy himself suggested, the disorders with which the Indian authorities had to cope last March, not merely in Bombay and the Punjab, but in Calcutta also, were of an outrageous character. The manifestations of violence by the mob far exceeded anything attempted by the Liverpool mob and, as a natural consequence, the measures required to restore order exceeded in severity those necessitated in Lancashire. The ruins of English churches destroyed by fire in a country where Englishmen have always scrupulously respected the religious susceptibilities of the adherents of faiths other than their own, bear to-day mute witness—as do the ruins of the Amritsar banks—to

(Continued on page 12.)

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COMING PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

(Continued from page 11.)

the orgy of arson and murder in which the mob indulged. To ascertain the root cause of these disturbances needs no inquiry. The attempt has been made to connect the occurrences with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration. The fact that outrages fully the equal of the worst Punjab horrors occurred in the Bombay Presidency and, but for Lord Ronaldshay's firmness, would have continued, as they had already begun, to occur in Calcutta, sufficiently disproves the thesis of those whose only object is to discredit the Government and weaken the hands of the administration. If an inquiry is to be held the Calcutta disturbances should be grouped with those in Bombay and the Punjab. The cause of all was identical and the objects of the organizers was in every case the same. It is a moot question whether, in his well meant endeavour to placate those who by their nature are implacable, the Viceroy is not incurring the risk of reducing the initiative of all the Indian Government's agents in the provinces to the level of the initiative of the Indian sub-divisional officer at Katarpur who, because he lacked the resolution to order his armed force to fire, was compelled to witness the murder of thirty inoffensive Moslems and the total destruction of their village by a mob.

"Findings Will be Academic."

"Ditcher in the Capital":—It is interesting to be told by the Viceroy that the personnel of the committee to enquire into the Punjab and Bombay disorders is now complete. Chairman, Lord Hunter, formerly Solicitor-General for Scotland; members, Mr. Justice Rankin, Mr. Rice, Major-General Sir George Barrow, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad. By no means a bad selection, although I think Lord Chelmsford missed a great opportunity by not including Pundit Malaviya. Lord Hunter has been Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland since 1911 and is reputed to be a good Liberal of the Gladstonian type. As there is to be an Indemnity Act to protect the officials who suppressed disorder and administered martial law in the Punjab, the findings of the Committee will be academic just like those of Sir John Simon's Committee on the Sinn Fein Rebellion in Dublin, nevertheless it will be interesting to have their views on some of the arrests and imprisonments which have so exasperated Indian politicians.

Most Unsatisfactory.

"The Commonweal":—But even this mistake does not seem to be enough, for we now learn—the news would be incredible, but that it comes from the Viceroy's lips—that the Commission of Enquiry has been appointed by the Government of India themselves! And its composition is most unsatisfactory. It is another blunder of grave magnitude which will still more accentuate the resentment of the Indian people. The only value of the Commission of Enquiry to the people of this country consists in its ability to investigate the actions both of the Government of the Punjab and of the Government of India, as active participants in the happenings which the Commission is intended to investigate. As constituted, the value of the Commission in the eyes of the Indian public is absolutely lost. We wanted a Commission which, composed of persons entirely independent of any Indian Government and of the Secretary of State, and appointed directly by the Imperial Cabinet, would, without fear or favour, pass judgment on the tragedy of the Punjab. The Indian people accuse Sir Michael O'Dwyer. They accuse the officials who were responsible for the Martial Law proceedings. They question the actions of the Government of India. Because of these accusations, the Commission of Enquiry was promised. The promise has been fulfilled as to the letter, but in spirit it has been broken, for the Government of India has been entrusted with the duty of bringing the Commission into existence. Prestige may have dictated this course, but common sense and honesty condemn it absolutely.

Is It True?

"The Englishman":—The whole of the indigenous clamour combined to divert attention from the causes of the disturbances to the aftermath. The Government have not fallen into the trap. They have wisely decided, as we urged repeatedly, that if there were to be an enquiry into the disturbances it should be a complete enquiry not a partial one. Thus the Commission over which Lord Hunter is to preside, is to enquire not only into the measures taken to cope with the disorders, but into the causes of the trouble. That is to our mind the most essential need of the situation; for if there is to be any more said about these unfortunate happenings the Indian Government owes to the country that the blot upon India's fair name should be removed so far as is possible and the reasons for the temporary and partial lapse from loyalty and commonsense explained to the world.

At Last!

"The Madras Times":—Well, it is satisfactory to note that at last the Imperial Government have decided to make a stand, and that there is to be no going back on the policy of unwavering support to the local authorities. There is to be a committee of enquiry, with the character of whose *personnel* no fair-minded person can quarrel; but—and this is important—an Act of Indemnity is to be passed forthwith "whatever" the findings of the Commission may be." This is eminently satisfactory, though, as the Viceroy pointed out, "it is no more than an act of justice to the officers concerned to indemnify them at the earliest possible moment." For the rest, the Viceroy' speech had in it little of outstanding interest.

"A CHAMPION OF REACTION"

SOME COMMENTS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"The Independent" writes:—

Lord Chelmsford's speech in opening the new session of the Indian Legislative Council at Simla on Wednesday last, which we publish elsewhere *in extenso* in to-day's issue, will rank as the crowning achievement of his Viceregal career—unless, of course, he chooses to excel it by some feat more startling still, but which could scarcely be more characteristic, during the remaining year and a half of his *regime* that India in the ordinary course of things would be called upon to endure. Lord Chelmsford's pronouncement was awaited, as is well-known, with keen interest, if also, in well-informed quarters, with acute misgivings. None the less a feeling had been entertained by those who are disposed to be optimistic by preference,—those who are given to hoping against hope,—that his Excellency would be disposed to strike a note of conciliation and of statesman-like sympathy as some amends for the havoc wrought by the O'Dwyerian policy to which he had extended his unstinted support in the recent past. Had Lord Chelmsford done so, it is conceivable that the very considerable task of reparation and reconstruction that lies ahead alike of the Government and the people in this country, would have been rendered easier and more promising. All such hopes, however, have now been dashed to the ground. It is clear that no real contentment or ordered progress is to be looked for in India so long as the bureaucracy have the benefit of the leadership of so inspired a champion of reaction as Lord Chelmsford. Coercion, and not conciliation, is writ large over his Excellency's speech. His diction has never risen above the painfully prosaic, but it is noticable that in the present instance all pretence even of statesmanlike utterance has been discarded. His tone and contentions cannot be conceded, by any stretch of courtesy, as being worthy of one whom an inscrutable destiny has summoned to so exalted a position. A very lattered velvet glove, in fact, covers the 'mailed fist" which his Excellency wielded in the Council Chamber. And the "mailed fist", it is to be feared, is the symbol not only of the spirit which animated the recent policy of Government in the Punjab, but also of the spirit in which it is proposed, apparently, to face the immediate future. Lord Chelmsford had scarcely one word of regret to utter in respect of the lacerating tragedy in the Punjab which stands unparalleled in the history of British—or any other—rule in this country. We look in vain, too, for any expression of sympathy for the countless innocent victims whom that tragedy engulfed. After that, no one need be surprised to discover that the Viceroy's speech contains not the remotest sign or clue that anyone in authority in the Punjab misbehaved himself what time the O'Dwyerian orgies were in progress. His Excellency's theory of the genesis of the Punjab occurrences is *naive* to the point of being ludicrous. "Last session," he remarked, "certain hon. members during the passage of the Rowlatt Bill, gave warnings of an almost minatory character that if that Bill passed into Law there would be an agitation of a serious nature. I think the hon. members will realise that no Government could deviate from a policy which it regarded as essential on account of any threat of agitation. However, there were those who thought that it was necessary to make good this threat, *and as a consequence those deplorable events occurred, which are to be the subject of an enquiry.*" (Our italics). That is about all that the Viceroy could find it in him to say respecting the origin of one of the most tragic epiodes that India has known! As to the sufficiency and accuracy of the Viceregal estimate, we refrain from offering any comment. But it would be interesting to know what his Excellency conceives to be the duty and function of the elected Indian representatives on his Legislative Council if they are not to give due warning to Government as to the intensity of public feeling on questions that affect the public vitally. Their *role*, acording to Lord Chelmsford, should presumably be to say ditto to the official fiats, and cleverly and plausibly to disguise the real opinion of the country in respect of legislative measures contemplated by Government! The "events" which the country has good reason to regard as "deplorable" did not come to pass, needless to say, as the result of any imaginary "threats" having been carried out by some mythical miscreants, but because Sir Michael O'Dwyer chose to run amok, and because Lord Chelmsford chose, in pursuance of his policy of blind "support to the head of each Local Government" to humour that up-British administrator in his panic and his violence.

The "Hindu" writes:—

H. E. Lord Chelmsford opened the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday with a long speech which is said to have taken 55 minutes in delivery. A perusal of it will not bring a rap of comfort to the vast mass of the people whose minds have been agitated by the various untoward happenings which have characterised Lord Chelmsford's administration. The Viceroy's speech reads as of one who is in complete detachment from Indian opinion, whose administration is not to be swayed in the least degree by gusts of popular feeling, popular approval or popular discontent. In enumerating the names of those whose services have been lost to the Council since its last sitting the Viceroy referred to the resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair, the reasons for which were honourable to himself and were thoroughly appreciated by him. This is an admission of valuable significance, Lord Chelmsford did not, however, deem it fit to bestow any words of commendation on the value of Sir Sankaran's services either as member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative Council. As far as we can remember, this customary compliment was not paid even in the "Gazettes of India" which announced Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation. Upon the most important topic which has been engaging the public mind for the last five months, viz., the Punjab occurrences, the Viceroy deigned to bestow only a superficial survey. The remarks which he has made upon the subject, the nature of the commission of enquiry which has been resolved upon by the Government, as well as the Indemnity Bill which has now been for the first time authoritatively announced, will evoke feelings of deep disappointment and indignation among the Indian public throughout the country. Lord Chelmsford apparently holds the opinion that some of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council who opposed the Rowlatt Acts are responsible for the agitation, the disorders in the country, and the lamentable excesses which took place immediately after its enactment. He said that "last Session certain Hon'ble members during the passage of the Rowlatt Bill, gave warning of an almost minatory character that, if that Bill passed into law, there would be agitation of a serious nature. I think the Hon'ble members will realise that no Government could deviate from a policy which is regarded as essential on account of any threat of agitation. However there were those who thought that it was necessary to make good this threat, and as a consequence the deplorable events occurred which are to be the subject of an enquiry." It was perhaps fortunate that the Hon'ble members who, according to the Viceroy made good their threat, kept out of the Martial Law area otherwise a sentence of transportation for life and forfeiture of property may have been meted out to them as their deserts according to the reasoning of the Viceroy. That the warning given by non-official members that intense agitation would follow the enactment of a most odious and unpopular measure should be taken by Lord Chelmsford in the light in which he did, leading him to persist in the stubborn determination to pass it into law, to upbraid the popular representatives for their timely remonstrances, and to hold them responsible for the results of popular indignation is clear proof of the utter want of political intelligence, of foresight, and of understanding of the situation, not to speak of statesmanship, in a person holding so high an office as that of Viceroy. Lord Chelmsford says that murder and arson were committed, railway lines were torn up, and for some days communication with the Government of the Punjab was by means of the wireless. There were undoubtedly excesses committed by the mob in some places resulting in the loss of some innocent European lives and the destruction of much valuable property. The perpetrators of such enormities had to be severely punished. At the same time those officials who set aflame the popular passions and the popular fury by thoughtless repressive measures have to be sought out and punished likewise. Not only those who contributed to the antecedent causes of the outbreak but also those officials who under cover of the Martial Law indulged in an orgy of lawless violence upon unoffending citizens. The popular impression is that acts of lawlessness, in some cases excessive, which only amounted to rioting, were construed into a state of open rebellion. Martial Law was proclaimed without due grounds. It was continued for a much longer period than was necessary. Acts of cruelty and inhumanity were committed by officers engaged in the administration of Martial Law. It may be remembered that Mr. Eardley Norton has publicly stated that a high authority told him that a European's life is sacrosanct in India, and that as some European lives have been lost, he will see that the retribution is such that no Indian will hereafter dare to look into an Englishman's face without fear. "The only principle" says, Professor Dicey, "on which the law of England tolerates what is called Martial Law is necessity. Its introduction can be justified only by necessity. Its continuance requires precisely the same justification of necessity and *if it survives the necessity on which alone it rests for a single minute, it becomes instantly a mere exercise of lawless violence.*" The ground upon which it is reported that Sir Sankaran Nair resigned his office as member of the Executive Council is that Martial Law was being continued without justification.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—H. E. the Viceroy's speech at Simla clearly reveals the intention of the Government of India to pass the Indemnity Bill for validating the several measures taken in order to suppress the recent disturbances in the Punjab. The only natural or logical inference to be drawn is that the Government are conscious of having done something wrong or illegal in taking those steps. If there is no illegality about anything what is there to be validated? If great things can be compared with small, such Indemnity Bills resemble the prayaschitta or purifying ceremony which Hindus take on return from England or for having broken some rules of caste, in order to look pure in the eyes of their community and save themselves from excommunication. But the acts of these Hindus are harmless; validation of what they have done involve the loss of personal liberty or life of several innocent people and the unjust forfeiture of their hard-earned fortunes and consequent misery of their more innocent families.—Yours, etc.,

"RECLUSE."

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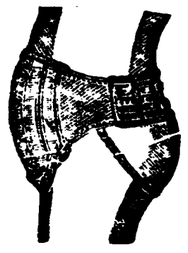

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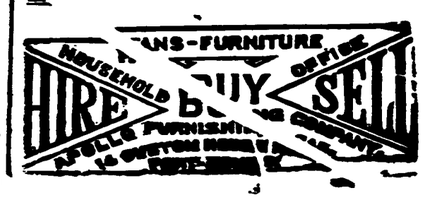

The Etiology of the Punjab Disorder.

BY MR. ALFRED NUNDY, BAR-AT-LAW.

Mr. Alfred Nundy, Barrister-at-Law, writes as follows in the July number of the "Hindustan Review":—

There are several features in connection with the Punjab disturbances which at once strike our attention. Foremost amongst these is the paucity of material which an unprejudiced writer seeking after truth can draw upon in chronicling the actual incidents and the various developments that, they gave rise to. For the people to be lauded one day by their ruler for their loyalty and good services rendered to the Empire at a critical period of its history and to be declared the next day to be in a state of "open rebellion" is a rare phenomenon and is entitled to a careful scrutiny as to the causes which brought this about. "Martial Law," said Sir Michael O'Dwyer, "is an evil justified only by stern necessity." Whether the disorders were so serious as to justify and compel a resort to this evil is a problem which, it is to be hoped, will receive a satisfactory solution at the hands of the Commission which, the Secretary of State for India has announced, will visit India shortly to hold an inquiry. And lastly, in whatever aspect we look at the disturbances, whether as regards the actual occurrences, their causes or the offshoots arising therefrom, we find the name of Sir Michael O'Dwyer inseparably connected with them. He has been acclaimed by the Anglo-Indian press as one who deserves to be put in the same rank as Lawrence, Nicholson and Edwardes, and, on the other hand, he has been the object of much adverse criticism at the hands of Indian journals as being the author and promoter of the disasters which have overtaken the people of the Punjab. A plain statement and a frank review of facts will enable the reader to form his own opinion as to which of these theories is correct.

Ordinarily, when an out of the way affair occurs, a variety of versions are current in respect to it. At least it is a common truism that there are always two sides to every question. It is not the first time in the history of India that riots and local disturbances of a serious nature have taken place, and we have invariably had a superfluity of narratives to choose from. The more prominent amongst these are of course the official account and that given by the disturbers of the peace. And a full and frank statement from both sides becomes all the more necessary when, on the part of the executive, force has been used to suppress and disperse the rioters. This brings into existence certain broad issues not merely as to the identity of the rioters, but whether they had any provocation; what were the underlying motives by which they were prompted; what were the objects they had in view; what was the nature of the force utilised to suppress them; and, where there has been a serious loss of life, was a greater amount of force used than the occasion called for? These are some of the questions in respect to which each side has its own tale to tell, and common justice requires that full freedom be given to each to tell its tale. The Punjab disturbances of 1919, will have the unique distinction of being entirely destitute of any material which can be utilised for chronicling a true and faithful narrative of events of a somewhat unusual character. And for this the Punjab Government is entirely responsible.

Isolation of the Punjab.

Perhaps out of the many acts of omission and commission that are being laid at the door of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, he will find it most difficult to defend that impulse on his part which led him by a stroke of the pen to cut off the Punjab from the rest of India, so that for days, and indeed, for weeks, no one knew the details of what had happened or was happening in that ill-fated province. On the 10th April disorders broke out both in Amritsar and Lahore and were effectively suppressed by the executive. On the next day the fiat went forth that no journal was to publish any account of the disturbances. There were two English dailies in Lahore, the "Tribune" and the "Punjabee". They both advocated the interests of the people, and have both ceased publication. On the 15th April, Mr. K. N. Roy, the Editor of the "Tribune" was arrested and after a summary trial by courts started under martial law was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Instead of inditing critiques against the local administration he was allotted what was no doubt considered a more congenial task, that of grinding wheat within the prison walls, the quantity of which, in consideration of his feeble frame and a state of chronic ill-health, was reduced by the humane authorities to 12 seers instead of the 18 which were operated upon by the stalwart Jat. The editor of the "Pratap" was also favoured with a similar sentence. Dr. Manohar Lal, a distinguished Political Economist, was arrested presumably because he happened to be the resident Trustee of the "Tribune." Lala Gobardhan Das, for his temerity in sending to the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Independent" short accounts of the disturbances and the subsequent developments, was also arrested and an order was sent to the Police in Allahabad to search the "Independent" Office for the original manuscripts, and the circulation of this journal was prescribed in the Punjab. A close censorship was established on all letters and telegrams proceeding to and from certain areas, and every possible device seems to have been availed of to effectually gag the people, with the result that their version as to what occurred during those dark days is for the present lost to the world. The Government version alone occupies the field, and that consists in the bold announcement that there was open rebellion in some parts of the Punjab which had to be put down by machine guns and bombs and the proclamation of martial law. And whilst on the one hand details were freely given of what were said to be the revolutionary acts of rioters, on the other hand a veil was thrown over the particulars relating to the measures adopted to put down the disorders and the casualties consequent thereon. It is the absence of a full and frank account of what actually transpired that has had a very disquieting effect. But perhaps this is an original method of winning the affections of the people.

It is a curious fact that during the stirring period of the European war it was the Punjab, of all provinces in India, which occupied the most prominent position in the eyes of the world. It had rallied to the support of the British Empire when its very existence trembled in the balance, by giving the best of its manhood. More than half of the troops that were recruited from the whole of India were drawn from this province. And poor as the province is, it had competed, and that successfully, with richer provinces in raising funds for war loans and in subscribing to various charities. The paeans of praise that were sung by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab of the loyalty of the people who had so distinguished themselves were thoroughly well-deserved. A few weeks before the time fixed for his departure, when the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the local university, he indulged in a pleasant forecast which has now a peculiar significance. "I can see" he said, "a wider vista of intellectual culture, scientific research, agricultural and economic activity and healthy political progress unfolding itself. I can see that through the united efforts of the people and the Government, who have always worked and will continue to work in harmony the Punjab will attain a higher and greater position in India and the British Empire than it does now." Little did he think that his own hand would land them in a position that was as humiliating as it was terrible, where they would have imparted to them the bitter experience of machine guns and bombs and of a reign of terror to which no parallel can be found since the introduction of British rule in India. The last public Durbar held by Sir Michael O'Dwyer was at Rawalpindi, and in his farewell address he eulogised the people for their loyalty and their services and seemed to have no premonition of the impending storm or any knowledge that forces were at work which would lead the people in whom he placed unbounded confidence to turn against him and the class he represented.

Sir Micheal's "Disclosures."

The storm burst with a suddenness that was startling, and, lest it be laid to my charge that I was minimising its severity, I shall quote the description given of it by Sir Michael O'Dwyer:—"Finally," he said, "we come, as in Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Kasur and *other places*, to open rebellion, burning of Government buildings, railways, post and telegraph offices, murders of Europeans, insults to the King-Emperor, anarchy in its most naked and deadly aspect The saddest and most shameful spectacle I have seen is that of the profaned altars and burned churches at Amritsar and Gujranwala. These conditions arose in *many towns* etc., etc." Any one reading this can arrive at only one conclusion and that is that in a umber of towns, four of which are mentioned by name, Europeans had been murdered and Government buildigs had been burnt and that anarchy reigned supreme in all of them. Lahore, the capital of the province, is mentioned first. From official sources we learn that no Government or any buildings whatsoever were burnt there, that no Europeans were murdered and in fact that no man, woman or child, European or Indian, was molested in any way. The only European who was injured was—the Anglo-Indian chronicler natively remarks—hit on the head by a policeman by mistake. The only Europeans murdered were five in Amritsar and two in Kasur, and to the eternal disgrace of Amritsar be it said that two English medical ladies, who by reason of their sex and their unselfish services deserved a better treatment, were severely handled by an infuriated mob. Public buildings were set fire to in Amritsar and Gujranwala, and certain railway stations were looted, the railway lines were uprooted in some places and telegraph wires cut in certain other places. To say the least about it Sir Michael O'Dwyer's account is highly coloured, and whether all this amounted to "open rebellion" is a point which will be discussed further on.

How came it that a body of peaceable, law-abiding and loyal citizens were converted into murderers, incendiaries, robbers and rebels? The Viceroy has evidently followed the lead of the Punjab Government and it is to the latter we have to look for enlightenment. In language that is almost hysterical, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has certain disclosures to make which are sufficiently startling. He has discovered the existence of a widespread conspiracy that has been hatched against the English Government and its agents in India. He has further found out that political agitators drawn from amongst the educated classes were assiduously at work, by gross and malicious misrepresentations in respect to the Rowlatt Act, so to inflame the minds of the masses that these not only created disturbances but were led to perpetrate crimes of a revolutionary nature. It is a cut and dried story and everything is made to fit into it. The political agitators were entirely to blame and they shared honours with no one else. So obsessed was he with this idea that in one single speech that he delivered to the four deputations that waited on him on the 12th May to offer to him their testimonials he gave vent to his overcharged feelings by the following reference to those who were the objects of his displeasure—"wild and dangerous agitators," "revolutionaries and agitators," "agitators inciting to mischief," "insidious and disloyal propaganda of agitators," "evil-minded agitators—many of them men of education," "brutalised mobs incited by agitators who kept themselves in the background," "men who were wantonly misleading the masses," "agitators who described the British troops as monsters and assassins." In his unreasoning fury Sir Michael O'Dwyer seems to have lost all sense of proportion and justice, oblivious of the fact that he was thereby weakening his own case, and that any how to lock a class of men within the four corners of the gaol and thus to close their mouths and then to vilify them, is not an achievement an English official need be proud of.

What evidence had Sir Michael O'Dwyer in hand when he made the disclosures relating to a huge conspiracy and of the malicious misrepresentations of political agitators? He cannot say that prior to the disturbances he had the slightest inkling of the evil forces at work, because in the series of farewell speeches he delivered in anticipation of giving over charge there is strong internal evidence to the contrary. And, indeed, the question is very pertinent that if he entertained the last suspicion why did he not take steps to stifle or counteract the evil? And surely if this conspriacy was being hatched and wholesale misrepresentation was being indulged in, the great and secret army of the C. I. D. would have given him prompt information in respect to them. They did not do so because there is a limit to even their inventive powers. It is, therefore, clear that it was *after* the disturbances, when he had received a rude awakening, that he set to work his faculties to discover the causes of the great disaster, and, by sheer guess work, starved this theory which, as we shall see further on, is being run to death to the detriment of the life, liberty and property of the educated classes, whose imaginary misdeeds had fixed themselves in the brain of a headstrong man. It is very significant that amongst the actual perpetrators of the disorders and outrages the so-called political agitators were conspicuous by their absence, which is borne out by official statements and records. As regards the Lahore riots a Punjab Government *communique*, dated 12th April, states that the mob was made up of "city riff-raffs and students" and in the speech of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the four deputations we find some very curious admissions. "I feel satisfaction," he says, "that the great mass of the people of all classes have shown themselves sane and loyal throughout this paroxysm of madness." And again:—"those of us who have lived for years in the Punjab, and know its people, realise that this outburst is the passing madness of ignorant city mobs." And addressing the Mahomedan deputation he said:—"The Mahomedan community as a body and in particular the Mahomedan gentry and the Mahomedan peasantry—the same clases who rallied to the support of Government during the war—showed themselves staunch and true." To the Sikhs he said:—"The Sikhs as a body, now as always before, have shown themselves eager to support in times of crisis the Government which trusts them and which they trust, and some of the brightest episodes which relieved the murderous outbreaks of Amritsar and Kasur are those in which Sikh gentlemen, Sikh soldiers, and Sikh peasants at the risk of their lives saved European ladies, who had been attacked, concealed in places of safety others who were in danger and rescued wounded British soldiers from the roused fury of the mob." And here I may add that the Government have fully recongised the good services rendered by the educated men of all communities for their loyal help in this trying period. On the face of these admissions the persistence in the campaign against political agitators would seem strange but that the Government is an awkward fix. If they let go the agitators then they will have to find some other reason to account for the lawless action of the masses. It is very hard to swallow the pill that it was their own maladministration that prepared the way for these disturbances and brought into existence a band of discontented and disaffected ruffians.

Rounding up of political agitators.

That the humiliating position was not accepted need create no surprise. The remaining alternative was to carry the theory of conspiracy and incitement to crime to its logical conclusion. "The people," says Sir Michael O'Dwyer, "who were led into arson and rebellion are now beginning to realise how they have been duped, and those who duped them have been called to stern account." Now, who are the persons who are alleged to have duped others? Why, of course, it was the political agitators. And how were they called to stern account? By being arrested wholesale and sent up for trial for breaches of the Indian Defence Act, the elasticity of whose provisions permits, anything, however, well-intentioned, being construed into an offence. Thus it happens that prominent members of the educated classes, barristers, pleaders, editors, merchants, and others are now in custody and are undergoing their trial. It is more than doubtful that, if these men were tried in the ordinary courts, a conviction could have been obtained against any of othem; and the plea put forward on their behalf seems certainly plausible that martial law, was proclaimed not because there was "open rebellion" in the Punjab, but an authority which entertained a strong bias against their class hit upon this device so as to utilise the summary procedure of the courts to be constituted under it for the purpose of establishing their guilt. The term courts would seem to be a misnomer, for they are not bound to follow any law or procedure or be hampered by the ordinary rules of evidence, they may record just as much of it as they like, they may, as they have actually done, disallow the accused a choice of his counsel, they may or may not write what in legal parlance is called a judgment. As a matter of fact the judgment that have been pronounced contain a bold statement of charges against the accused, what he is supposed to have done, and the opinion of the judges whether he is guilty or not. There is not even a pretence made of analysing the evidence, but, after all, what is the use of writing a judgment when there is no right of appeal allow-

(Continued on page 14.)

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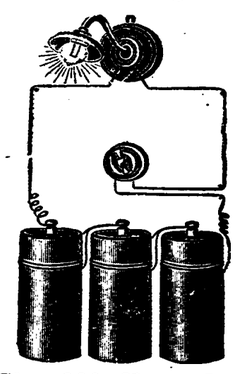

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UDATARA RIOT CASE.

MAMLATDAR'S RECRUITING OPERATIONS.

"NO USE MAKING ANY NOISE."

Before Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Karad Sub-division, in the case of a batch of seven villagers of Udatara in Wai Taluka who are being tried for alleged rioting on 10th May, 1918, in connection with the recruiting operation the Mamlatdar of Mulyal in his examination-in-chief said:—

I was at Virmada on 9th May, 1918. Udtara is two or three miles from Virmade At Kalambe I collected some people for a public auction. I told the people then "No use making any noise in recruiting matters; nobody would suffer. If anybody had any complaint, inform me and I am ready to redress it." I told this because I had learnt that a recruit was beaten. There was then present a Municipal Councillor from Karad. I saw 50 people with sticks going towards Satara. I put in telegrams, letters in the other case.

To Mr. Karandikar in cross-examination, the Mamlatdar said: "I am in service for 18 years. I was doing recruiting duty since the appointment at Wai. I was doing the work as Mamlatdar. I received orders from the Collector to begin recruiting work. In October, 1917, I received the first order to begin the work. I had no experience of recruiting work before this time. I was Chitnis at Sholapur before I joined at Wai. I did recruiting work at Udtara in March, 1918, for the first time. In my diary I make a note of what I do. "Witness was given his diary and referring to it said, "I did not visit Udtara in March, 1918, I had not summoned the people. I sent an order to the village officers to collect people in the Madat cases and so they came. After fining some people in the Madat cases I addressed them to help recruiting. The village officers, were present—the Talati and one Patil. I know Khandu Kulkarni. He was the Talati. I did not ask for information as regards eligible men for recruiting at Udtara. This was at 4 o'clock and about lamp time 3 recruits were brought up. There is no record what recruiting work was done. I explained to the people the advantages of being recruits. I did not notice Khandu's attitude. I do not remember Khandu having done anything. I remember Khan having come on April 17th with three recruiters. I don't remember what part Khandu took re: recruiting except his coming. I am aware that Talatis and Patils were asked to prepare lists of eligible persons and they were to be shown to the recruiting officers. I did not concern myself with that business. There were about 7 or 8 civil recruiters and about 10 or 12 military recruiters working in Wai Taluka. Shinde was a special civil recruiter for Satara Dist. Shinde is not a paid servant of Government. He is paid rewards for services rendered. It is called bringing-in-money. It used to be paid to anybody whether a recruiter or not. That was Rs. 3 per recruit.

A BOY RECRUIT.

I never learnt during the three visits that Joshi (Kudbudya) boy was available on 10th May. I think the boy, now shown is the same boy. I never noticed that Udtara people were dissatisfied in any way with regard to recruiting ways. No complaint was made with respect to Udtara people. I cannot explain the conduct of 10th May, by any antecedents. While I went to Meruling, I was accompanied by Shinde, a fat man and an ex-Patil of Virmada. I had a talk about the boy as soon as I got down from my cart at Virmada back from Meru, The boy looked pale at that time. He looks more reddish now. I formed an estimate about his age. It was 17 or 18 at that time. I did question the boy, who is sufficiently able to know his own good. The peons told me that the boy is to go, in the boy's presence. He showed me two crumbs of bread and he seemed willing to go. I concluded from the answer that he gave that he was willing to go. I did not take any other steps to know whether he was willing to go. It was not on account of the rumours that were heard that the two sepoys accompanied the Joshi boy. Karkun Bhide and Kulkarni were with me. They are in service uptill now. I sent up the boy before I took meals. I spent two or three minutes with the boy. I could hear no shouting or crying on my way back to the Chawadi. I did not see the boy after he was sent. I was alone in my tanga. The Karkun and the Circle Inspector were left behind. It may be 4 o'clock that I saw in Udtara bungalow the Joshi boy. Shinde told me "People are going to beat the sepoys." I don't know that I am a complainant in this case.

Q.—Are you going to take or not the responsibility of a complainant in this case?

The Court did not allow the question.

Mr. Karandikar suggested that he was going to proceed as smoothly as possible.

THE SEAPOYS BEATEN.

The Mamlatdar then continued:—

I never suggested to anybody that Shinde was a proper witness. I understood from Shinde that Gulab or other sepoys were going to be beaten. This was just at the bridge. I did not turn back towards the sepoys. I proceeded Wai side. I did not ask Shinde to do the same. I drove forward a little quicker. I thought the people would not catch the sepoys as they had already left long before. I did not go into the village Udtara. I went straight on to the bungalow. I knew Dagdu Limbalkar since I came to Wai. The sepoys told me they were beaten; they did not tell by whom. I did not ask them. There was no talk about identification. They—the injured persons—were sent to Wai in a cart immediately. The Karkoon, Circle Inspector and myself were conjecturing how all that happened could happen. I sent for Dagadu. He did not see me. Afterwards I saw Dagadu. I asked him, but no statement was recorded. Mr. Mardhekar was with me. Dagadu gave the places wherefrom the people gathered, but did not give me the names of the assailants. He told me five or six people were there. And he mentioned the names of the five or six persons. I did not record them. My daptar and writing materials were with me. I do not recollect any of those names. I did not communicate these names to the Sub-Inspector. Nowhere these names were mentioned by me afterwards. I never wrote at the dictation of Dagadu. No list of 30 names was ever made to my knowledge. I do not know that the Sub-Inspector made a list of 30 names. What the Sub-Inspector says about 30 names is not true.

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THE ETIOLOGY OF THE PUNJAB DISORDER.

(Continued from page 13.)

ed to the accused. In the Gujranwala riot case judgment has just been pronounced, sentencing two men to be hanged and several to be transported for life. No description is given of these men, but all except one are barristers and pleaders.

We shall see further on that there was no real excuse or legal justification for the proclamation of martial law in the Punjab but for all that, it is a serious reflection to make against a high English official that he wrongly utilised an expedient which was well calculated to secure the end he had in view. Unfortunately for Sir Michael O'Dwyer there were more serious riots and a greater defiance of law in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi than there was in Lahore, and yet no martial law was proclaimed in these places nor were any of the political leaders arrested or put on their trial. It is all very well for Anglo-Indian journals to decry the heads of other local Governments for the laxity with which they handled the situation and to stigmatize their administration as being characterised with weakness amounting to criminal folly. Apart, however, from the fact that they were men possessed of tact and judgment, there is the significant fact that they had no axe of their own to grind and hence they took a calm and dispassionate view of the situation, with the result that peace and quiet reign in their provinces but with Sir Michael O'Dwyer the case was altogether deferred. An Irishman with a quick temper and strong feelings, he was not the man to forget the episode brought about by the political agitators by which, in his own province and before an amused public, he was subjected to a humiliation greater than that ever experienced by any British official. Unfortunately he belongs to that class of bureaucrats who have an inordinate conceit of their ability, their power and their prestige. He honestly believed in his own invulnerability and in the great need of administering to the political agitator a severe castigation, and so in the innocence of his heart he disburdened himself as to his preconceived ideas of this class at the memorable meeting of the Imperial Council in the autumn of 1917. He depicted the loyalty of the Punjab in the most fulsome terms, and in glowing periods recounted the services its people had rendered to the British nation. To this no possible exception could be taken, but he went further and made some pointed reflections on the attitude of those engaged in political agitations, and who were fairly represented in the Council he was addressing. He went home in the comfortable belief that he had performed a task that would add to his reputation. The Anglo-Indian press acclaimed the speaker for practically superseding the Viceroy by his statesmanlike utterance. But the disillusionment came before a few hours had passed. Lord Chelmsford heard of this tirade and of the storm it had raised, and he foresaw that the next morning a tumultuous scene would be created by men burning with resentment at the unjust aspersions cast on them and of whose capacity and brain-power he had formed a more just conception than his Lieutenant. Of two evils he chose the least, for though he, realised how humiliating it would be for the Governor of a province to withdraw what he had said and to tender an apology, it was preferable to the other alternative. And so an intimation, which was of the nature of an ultimatum, was sent to Sir Michael O'Dwyer that he must pacify the offended members at any cost or resign. Next morning, the Lieutenant-Governor appeared in the Council, withdrew the words he had spoken and which had given offence, and offered an apology, which at the earnest request of the Viceroy was accepted by those whom he had held up to scorn and contumely as professional agitators. Can it be said he brought an unbiassed judgment to bear against men whom he put in the same category and who had made themselves prominent prior to the Punjab disturbances? At least these entertain the belief that in his dealings with them he is paying off old scores.

(To be continued.)

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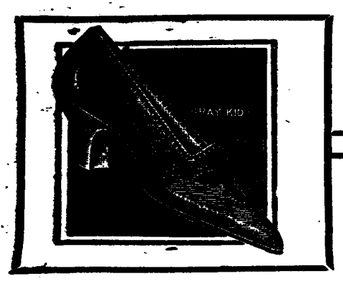

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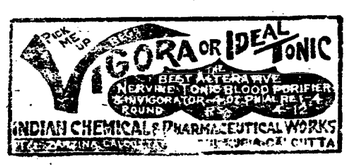
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THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

STRONG AMERICAN CRITICISM.

The "New Republic," of the 16th July, publishes an article in which it attacks the alliance concluded between France, Great Britain, and America. After maintaining that the words "unprovoked aggression" have no meaning, and that Germany without sea power and with a ruined steel industry can never be a menace to France in a military sense, the writer goes on to say:—

"The purpose of this treaty is not to protect France against a German invasion. The French Government is not so unrealistic as all that. French diplomacy is seasoned, and it is not as sentimental as it may look. The French are not asking Mr. Wilson to sign this alliance to protect them against Germany. They know perfectly well that the League is every bit as good protection as this treaty. Whatever their other scepticism, they know that America would resist "unprovoked aggression" under the Covenant just as readily as under the treaty, and with their control of the press they could just as easily as not make this plain to the French people.

"The object of this treaty is to create a clique within a clique, a governing body within the Council, which is itself a governing body within the League. The object is to create a Franco-British-American *bloc* for diplomatic purposes. For the Quai d'Orsay knows, though Mr. Wilson may not, that the words of an alliance mean nothing, that the fact of the alliance is all important. With such a treaty signed the Quai d'Orsay believes that it can pocket American influence in the League, leaving Britain supreme overseas and France supreme in Europe. French diplomacy knows that such a combination is diplomatically invincible.

It knows something more. It knows how utterly incompetent and inexperienced American diplomacy in Europe is, how easily it is hoodwinked, how bad its sources of information, how ignorant of history, how tender-minded. Once America is "grouped" as the diplomats say, the Quai d'Orsay will speak in Europe for the group. That is the purpose of the Quai d'Orsay."

CATTLE CENSUS.

The Hony. Secretary of the All-India Cow Conference Committee writes:—

The All-India Cow Conference Association established under the auspices of the Hon. Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., 2 years ago with the object of improving the condition of cattle especially of cows in the country, has been doing good work since its foundation. Considering the great difficulty that it experienced for want of reliable statistics of the number of cattle in different provinces of India, the association approached the Government of India through its present president the Hon. W. E. Greaves with a suggestion that along with the next Census of persons, a Census of Cattle throughout India might be taken, and the Government has been pleased to give the following reply:—

"In reply to your letter No. 201 dated the 11th August, 1919, I am directed to say that a general Census of Cattle will be taken throughout India during the month of December, 1919, and April, 1920, or as near these months as possible, and will be repeated quinquennially thereafter except in provinces where an annual Census is already held and will be continued."

CONTROL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Government has issued a Press Note stating that it is not yet proposed to remove the control on food-stuffs.

The public together with the merchants will have read this communication with regret.

The Press Note states that even cloth, gunny bags and fodder are not omitted from the Controller's list, i.e., these things still cannot be despatched unless priority certificates are obtained.

It is very surprising that an article like gunny bags, which is not the daily want of the people, should not be made free. It is an article not required by all persons and never have we heard any complaint about its dearness, etc. Why then should it not be excluded from the control?

The rains everywhere have been very good and the new khariff crops are satisfactory and grass is abundant. The present system of granting priority certificates is hampering the movement of grass to places where it is required.

New crops are now available at many places and in a short time they will be brought into markets. These crops contain "urid", "moog", "chowla", "math", etc., which things are not the chief food of the daily wants of the people. The places producing these things do not consume the whole of the produce and they always export these things to other parts. These are mostly used as vegetables in alternation with green vegetables and the non-producing places should get them.

These things do not as yet come in very large quantities and it is not only inconvenient to get a priority certificate for small quantities, say for 10 or 15 bags, but is also very troublesome to all concerned. The up-country dealers cannot come down to Bombay to issue certificates for such small quantities, hence they write to their agent at Bombay to get it and he for his troubles will charge some commission and he will have also to spend a long time to get a certificate.

True, at present certificates are allowed freely and with as little delay as possible, yet at least a whole day must be spent to get it. If necessary at all, wheat, gram and rice are the commodities, which should be controlled and not all the commodities. The free grant of certificates have brought down the prices of all the food-stuffs and have removed nearly all the complaints of the public. People at present have not many difficulties in getting satisfactory qualities and quantities and even the grain dealers find it easy to satisfy their customers. This is all due to the change in the Controller's system of fixing prices, distributing the grain, as also to the free grant of priority certificates.

Thus from experience it is clear that freedom of trade is beneficial to all and is the proper course to get the prices reduced, which is the object of the Government.

We learn from the papers that from the month of September all restrictions on trade in England (where all things are very dear and scarce) will be removed. Why then should not restrictions have been abolished?

I hope, Government will follow the example of the British Government and will abolish the control system in respect of all articles except, if necessary, wheat, gram and rice, and thus save expenses of lakhs of rupees in maintaining the department, which under the present circumstances is not required and which expenditure indirectly falls on the head of the poor.—Yours, etc.,

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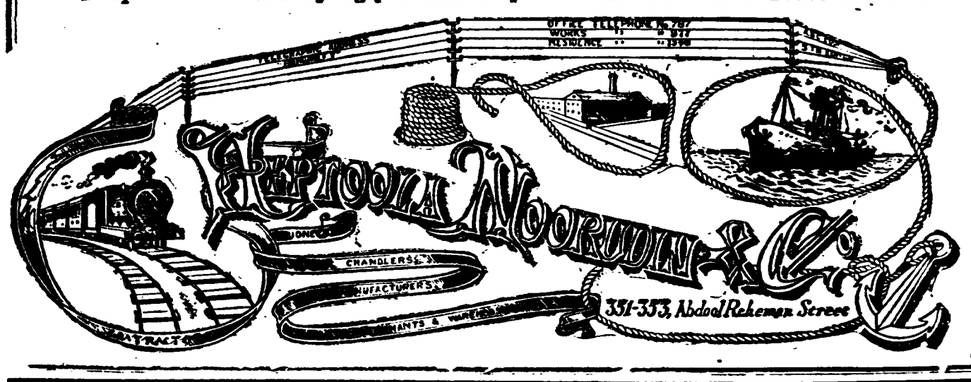

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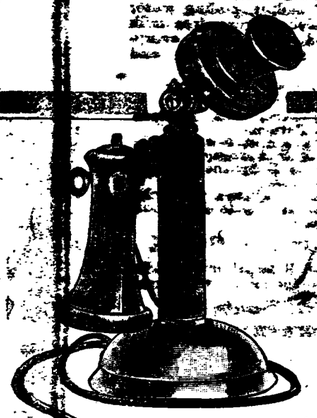

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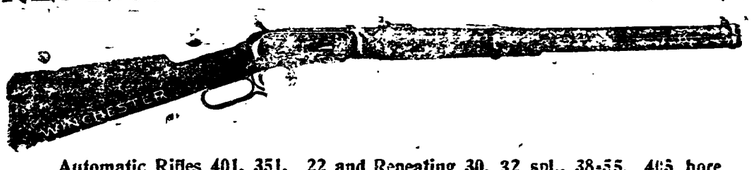

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